NO. 5 .-- VOL. XXVI.

DESCRIPTIVE.

ATHENS

emples and altars filled the whole city.
e, amid all these objects of which the Atherers op proud, Paul hesitated not to ex"God, who made the world and all things within.—He being Lord of heaven and

within,—He being Lord of nearest and with hands!"
Acropolis, too, were the three celebrated of Minerva; one of olive-wood; another

the point of whose spear was seen over the point of whose spear was seen over the point of whose sailing along the gulf.

actions of this locality cannot well be a question. It is true, that the Bema ginally on the summit of the ridge, some

lemselves abroad upon the sky.
[Robinson and Smith's Travels.

MOUNT HOREB.

e the interior and loftier peaks of the great of Sinai began to open upon us,-black,

nt Horeb of the monks) began to appear.

black tents was seen on our right, with camels coats browsing, and a few donkies belonging convent. The scenery through which we now passed, reminded me strong'y of the tains around the Mer de Glace in Switzer-

nd. I had never seen a spot more wild and

As we advanced, the valley still opened wider

brubs and tufts of herbs, shut in on each side

plain lay before us, sloping down gently is the S. S. E. enclosed by rugged and ven-

re still gradually ascending, and the val-dually opening; but as yet all was a na-esert. Afterwards a few shrubs were ed round about, and a small encampment

nits: and as we advanced.

esent spot, whence the orator

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1841.

that in which the convent stands; and in it is the deserted convent el-Arba'in, with a garden of olive and other fruit trees not visible from the plain. A third garden lies at the mouth of el-Leja, and a fourth further west in the recess just mentioned. The whole plain is called Wady er-Ruhah; and the valley of the convent is known to the Arabs as Wady Shu'eib, that is, the Vale of Jethro. Still advancing, the front of Horeb rose like a wall before us; and one can approach quite to the foot and touch the mount. Directly before its base is the deep bed of a torrent, by which in the rainy season the waters of el-Leja and the mountains around the recess, pass down eastward across the plain, forming the commencey first visit in Athens was to the Areopagus, re Paul preached. This is a narrow, naked re of limestone rock, rising gradually from the hern end, and terminating abruptly on the hern end, and terminating abruptly on the hern end, and terminating abruptly on the which it bears about north; being separated it by an elevated valley. This southern end if ye are sixty feet above the said valley; though much lower than the Acropolis. On its top the bear the seats of the judges and lower than the Acropolis. On its top o be seen the seats of the judges and wn in the rock; and towards the S. W. eastward across the plain, forming the commencevalley between it and the Pnyx, was valley between it and the Pnyx, was market; and on the S. E. side, the market. In which of these it was, isputed daily," it is of course impostant the foot of "Mars Hill," up which robably conducted by the flight of autioned. Standing on this elevated frounded by the learned and the wise the multitude perhaps being on the the vale below, Paul had directly beforefuned. ment of Wady esh-Sheikh, which then issues by an opening through the cliffs of the eastern moun-tain,—a fine broad valley affording the only easy access to the plain and convent.—As we crossed the plain our feelings were strongly affected, at finding here so unexpectedly a spot so entirely adapted to the scriptural account of the giving of the law. No traveller has described this plain, nor even mentioned it except in a slight and gen-eral manner; probably because the most have reached the convent by another route without reached the convent by another route without passing over it; and perhaps too because neither the highest point of Simai (now called Jebel Musa.) nor the still loftier summit of St. Catharine, is visin the vare below, I am had directly be-the far-famed Acropolis with its wonders a art; and beneath him, on his left, the Theseium, the earliest and still most per-e Athenian structures; while all around, ples and altars filled the whole city. ible from any part of it.-Ib.

VISIT TO THE CONVENT. As we approached the mountain, our head Arab, Besharah, became evidently quite excited. He prayed that our pilgrimage might be accepted, and bring rain; and with great earnestness besought, that when we ascended the mountain, we would open a certain window in the chapel there, towards the south which be said would cortainly. s of annivery in the Parthenon, the master-did and ivery in the Parthenon, the master-towards the south, which he said would certainly Phidias; and the colossal statue in the the point of whose spear was seen over thenon by those sailing along the gulf, the Paul probably referred and pointed, with tears, that we would induce the monks to have compassion on the people, and say prayers unto gold, or silver, or stone, graven by man's device."—Indeed it is impossible to form thing more adapted to the circles of time and place, than is the whole it as they ought. There was an earnestness in the story of the property of the color of be of time and place, than is the whole it sterly address; but the full force and boldness of the Apostle's language, ally felt, only when one has stood upon The course of the argument too is masentirely adapted to the acute and sustainds of his Athenian audience. over against the Areopagus, and in full he place thus consecrated by the labors. From the Wady esh-Sheikh to the convent is a first time we had known him or any of our Arabs pray since leaving Cairo.

From the Wady esh-Sheikh to the convent is a first time we had known him or any of our Arabs pray since leaving Cairo.

From the Wady esh-Sheikh to the convent is a distance of twenty-five minutes, by a difficult part along the undoubted scene of the vertions of the great Athenian orator, stern slope of the longer hill, which runs the Areopagus in the west, lies the place where the assemblies of the Athele were held in the open air. It is a war were held in the rook or the west are the wave rest. area; the rock on the upper part y to the depth of eight or ten feet; repart being in some places built up, ine, with cyclopean walls. At the in the middle of the arc, a square cock is left projecting into the area, ascend it on the sides. Here was ery Bema, on which Demosthenes iddressed the Athenian people in our looking old man with a long white beard, received us with an embrace and a kiss, and conducted us to the strangers' rooms. While these were preparing, we scated ourselves in the adjacent pi-azza, upon antique chairs of various forms, which have doubtless come down through many centu-ries; and had a few moments of quiet to ourselves, the Piracus and its fleets; but its posi-en changed long before the days of in which to collect our thoughts. I was affected in which to collect our thoughts. I was affected by the strangeness and overpowering grandeur of the Academy, where Plato words of wisdom.' There is nothing as site definitely. It lies N. E. of the plata, beyond the Cephisus, which is king brook, much used for irrigating at fields and gardens. The whole tract

down sades of Mount Hymertus beyond, they refollowed by hires of brilliant purple, which potentiate he heights of Hymertus, and spread inselves abroad upon the sky.

[Robinson and Smith's Trarels.]

Robinson and Smith's Trarels.

| Amidst these refollowed by hires of brilliant purple, which potentiate heights of Hymertus, and spread inselves abroad upon the sky.

| Robinson and Smith's Trarels. | Robinson and S animosities, we often feel in doubt how we ought to regard his mental abilities, or estimate his moral worth; and we gladly seize upon every thing —and there listened, in silence, to the just reto regard his mental abilities, or estimate his moral worth; and we gladly seize upon every thing that promises information in regard to his talents, his piety, or public conduct. Thinking therefore, his piety, or public conduct. Thinking therefore, the marks and final counsels of this great Reformer, who pointed out the way it would be desirable for them to pursue after his decease; and thus seemed as he was about himself to hit the veil of every discussion of the steemed as he was about himself to hit the veil of eternity, to disclose to view the future destinies of the statement just made, it is hardly necessary to the first production of the seemed as he was about himself to hit there will be found a soil, congenial to the growth of deep religious feeling, and the quick propagation of religious impulses; congenial to the growth of deep religious feeling, and there will be found a soil, congenial to the growth of deep religious feelings, and the quick propagation of religious feelings of religious feelings. The production of religious feelings of the production of religious feelings of the production of religious feelings of the production of religious feelings. The production of religious feelings of the production of religious feelings of the production of religious feelings. The production of religious feelings of religious feelings of the production of religious feelings. The production of religious feelings of religious feelings of the production of religious feelings. The production of religious feelings of religious feelings of religious feelings. The production of religious feelings of religious feelings of religious feelings. The production of religious feelings of religious feelings of religious feelings of religious feelings. tract from "the History of Geneva," by George Mallett, (himself a Genevese,) giving a sketch of the character and dying scene of this distinguish-EXTRACT.

The portrait, which historians have left us of The portrait, which historians have left us of Calvin, is strikingly bold and stern in outline;—deep and brilliant in coloring. He is drawn as possessing all those extraordinary traits of character, which pre-eminently distinguished the Reformers—those heroes of pure Christianity, who acted so conspicuous a part in the moral drama of the sixteenth century. At that period the morals of Europe were peculiarly deprayed; the convents, and the stream of the sixteenth century of misteriums and the serieurs. the same that so it has a sum of the same shall be same sh of misfortune, and the retreats once the asylums of misortune, and the retreats of devotion and knowledge, presented disgusting scenes of misrule and corruption; and the accred-ited clergy, having stooped from the commanding elevation of their profession, had become exceed-ingly debased in their lives, and secular in their pursuits. In the same sacred walks of life with these ecclesiastics, so ambitious of worldly honwants the S. S. E. enclosed by rugged and ven-bible mountains of dark granite, stern, naked, intered peaks and ridges, of indescribable gran-or; and terminated at the distance of more in a mile by the bold and awful front of Horeb, ing perpendicularly in frowning majesty, from elve to fifteen hundred feet in height. It was seene of solemn grandeur, wholly unexpected, and firm friends of order—men, who were indig-nant at the abuses and dissoluteness that reign se to fifteen hundred feet in height. It was not of solemn grandeur, wholly unexpected, ich as we had never seen; and the asociation as we had never seen; and the asociation are within at the noment rushed upon our minds, thoust overwhelming. As we went on, new of interest were continually opening to our on the left of Horeb, a deep and narrow runs up S. S. E. between lofty walls of as if in continuation of the S. E. corner of as if in continuation of the S. E. corner of as in this valley, at the distance of near of the plain, stands the convent; and effort the plain, stands the convent; and of principle, strongly attached to truth, and firm friends of order—men, who were indigenant at the abuses and dissoluteness that reign around them, and who despised the loose and luxurious life held out by the habits of the age, for their adoption. Withdrawing from the active world, concentrating their thoughts on religious subjects, and reflecting in solitude, they discovered the rors which had gradually crept into the doctrines they professed; and, becoming inflamed with a desire of restoring to the cruck. y, at the distance of near the critis and street in the charge in the ch of from the plain, stands the convent; and ep verdure of its fruit trees and cypresses is primitive faith and purity, they burst from the ob-scurity of their cells, long consecrated for meditation, like mighty luminaries, to dispel the dark-at the S. W. corner of the plain, the cliffs also ness which had then settled deep and thick over retreat, and form a recess or open place extending every country of Europe. Once aroused to action,

to despise the richest gifts of fortune, could fortify their hearts to brave the martyr's fire, and willingly condemn themselves to all the bitterness of a persecuted existence. They were stern spirits; and one ought not to look among them for those subtle and ingenious arts of management, that dexterity of address and shrewdness of conduct, which a knowledge of the world and acqaintance with the forms of polished society uniformly give their votaries. The excess of their zeal, the greatness of the abuses which they had undertaken to redress, might, perhaps, at times, transport them altogether beyond the bounds of common prudence; but we ought to pardon an austerity of demeanor and a rudeness of manner, which were but the natural consequences of the inflexibility of their principles, combined with that peculiar energy of character for which they were distinguished—an energy indispensable to the bold and hardy enterprise they had conceived.

To this class of worthies belonged John Calvin. He was remarkable for the simplicity of his habits, he despised affluence and luxury; was a stranger to the sweets and fascinations of life, and disregarded the pomp and external habiliments of power. He was a man of but few words—lived as far as practicable in retirement, and was economical of his time; every hour—every your may be enabled to secure your own salvation, and that of the poor people.

and precarious, and he needed repose; his countenance was pale, thin, and stamped with thought; he wore his beard long, and preserved almost invariably an appearance of stermess and seventy. He left a character which has been greatly embalmed; his memory has descended to succeed-ing times, but it has been frequently, unkindly, and bitterly attacked. He has been accused of an obstinate attachment to his own opinions; of a despotic disposition which he wished to exercise over the consciences of others, and of an inflexibility of character, sometimes leading him to acts of rigor which have imprinted a stain on his life, of rigor which have imprinted a stain on his life, without the slightest intimation that the spirit of intolerance, unhappily prevalent at the time in which he lived, could afford a sufficient apology for his conduct. But we leave to strangers the ungrateful task of reproaching Calvin for his errors; we join not with them. It is not in the hearts of the sons of Geneva to censure him; we have been educated in the College which he founded the support of the sons of the so founded—have reaped the fruits of that system of education so admirably devised by him to awa-ken the emulation of children, and diffuse in-struction generally among the mass of the people; we enjoy all these wise and benevolent institutions, which he established; we tread the high el-

become the glory of the Genevean church; ne, we judge not our master and benefactor. The reputation of Calvin spread rapidly, and be-came great through all Europe. Protestant prinoften consulted him, respected his decisions and chose him the arbiter of their quarrels. He corresponded with the reformed churches of Switzerland, France and Germany; he enlightened them by his instructions, and established them by his counsels. The partizans of Rome regarded him as a formidable adversary; they rallied their forces and united their efforts against him—but the very bitterness of their hatred and the violence of their opposition, only rendered homage to him as an intellectual champion whom they ustly feared. He was a prominent object of at-ack, and many an arrow was fastened in his side. But though thus surrounded and beaten by storms, he resolutely persevered; and after twenty-three rears of successful effort in administering the gov-ernment of the church of Geneva, he had the happi-ness of seeing that city, which on his arrival, was overwhelmed with difficulties, and rent by numer-

conflicting sentiments, violent disputes, and party | with respect for his character, and impressed with

Said he, "I cannot sufficiently thank you, my noble Lords, for the many honors you have conferred upon me, and for the unremitted kindness and condescension with which you have accomless, highly favorable to the interests of religion,

and condescension with which you have accom-modated yourselves to my faults and weaknesses. modated yourselves to my faults and weaknesses. In its results. Freedom to think, speak and act is all that Christianity has ever claimed, and to service of this church, it has been my lot to encounter much opposition; though I am happy to say that nothing of this kind has ever occurred without molestation or dispute. It must be obsay that nothing of this kind has ever occurred through your fault. No. I would not cast reflections on you; I would rather reproach myself decided advantage, a wide door was opened, at the for not having procured to this state all the good same time, to licentiousness; and whilst the for not having procured to this state all the good I could have desired; though I can solemnly protest before God, that I have ever had for your commonwealth the most sincere and ardent attachment, and that I have ever proposed to myself, in all my varied actions, the highest interest of the community. Yet I have many defects; and I simply desire you may not treasure them in your memories, especially the too great liveliness and vivacity of feeling, that I have evinced on various occasions; and for which I trust my Saviour will graciously forgive me. In regard to the doctrines I have preached, I have nothing for which to reproach myself; I call God to witness that I have ever endeavored to unfold his word in all its truth and purity. for not having procured to this state all the good I could have desired; though I can solemnly protest before God, that I have ever had for your

Having spoken thus freely of myself, now permit me to speak more particularly to you; and I can do it as one, who has long been familiar with your varied circumstances and duties. No one can know better than I do, the numerous blessings with which God has favored you, and the many

din, peculiar energy of character for which they were distinguished—an energy indispensable to the bold and hardy enterprise they had conceived.

To this class of worthies belonged John Calvin. He was remarkable for the simplicity of his habits the despised affluence and luxury; was a stranger to the sweets and fascinations of life, and disregarded the pomp and external habiliments of power. He was a man of but few words—lived as far as practicable in retirement, and was economical of his time; every hour—every moment of which he strove to employ to some useful purpose. He devoted but few hours to sleep, aithough his health was extremely feeble and precarious, and he needed repose; his countenance was pale, thin, and stamped with themselved.

They were deeply affected, and retired bathed in tears. Calvin lingered for a few days after this touching scene, and expired. His funeral was attended without ceremony or display, as he had directed; but the whole city, moved with respect and esteen, joined the procession, and affectionately followed his remains to their final repose.

LAST THURSDAY IN FEBRUARY Annual Concert of Prayer for Colleges.

Account of Revivals of Religion in Williams College, by Prof. Albert Hopkins, in a letter to Rev. Dr. Cogswell, taken from the journal of the American Education Society.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, Dec. 2, 1840. Dear Sir,-Youhave requested some account of Dear Sir,—I offine requested some account or religious revivals in this College. With this request I propose now to comply. Permit me to say, however, that I prefer to present a condensed view of the religious history of the College, rather than a history of revivals specifically. Regarding the subject in this point of view, we shall be led to extend our inquiries a little into causes and consequences, to give a more connected view of the progress of things, and as morals and religion are intimately connected, we may take occasion to speak in relation to college morals, and state some facts, which it concerns the public to be

aware of, at least those who take any interest in

stitutions of this kind.

As the College dates its origin at a period no lore remote than the latter part of the last century, we are able, fortunately, to go back to the very beginnings of its history. The period above alluded to, it is well known, was one of high politi-cal excitement; indeed we may say of uncom-mon agitation in the moral elements generally. The late venerable president, Dr. Griffin, used to by events of sufficients and religious bearings, to constitute a mencement of a new era. It was at this period that the first scene opened, in the great drama of revolutions of which Europe was the theatre, during a quarter of a century. It was at or about the same time, that religious awakenings began to make their appearance extensively in this country. In the days of Whitefield, Edwards, and the Tennents, before the Revolution, it had been sufficiently proved that the genius of our national character, and the spirit of our institutions, were character, and the spirit of our institutions, were character, and the spirit of our institutions, were larger, and contained several professors of religion, one or two instances of decided piety.—

The description of the institution. There was some solid active piety, in a few, which remained unmoved. The number of professors of religion was very small; but one in my class, at that time who belonged to any church—none in the higher classes. The classes which entered, afterwards, were larger, and contained several professors of religion, one or two instances of decided piety.—

The deposition of which Europe was the theatre, during a quarter of a century. It was a redeeming spirit in the colleges, now.

"Notwithstanding this state of things, there was a member of the institution. There was some solid active piety, in a few, which remained unmoved. The number of professors of religion was very small; but one in my class, at that time classes. The classes which entered, afterwards, were larger, and contained several professors of religion, one or two instances of decided piety. the scenes around us; and it was for some time again its words of wisdom? There is nothing again to words of wisdom? There is nothing again to words of wisdom? There is nothing again to word the Cephisus, which is go a brawing proof, much used for irrigating a page-tificility to region to the melting mood, and the atmosphere had all that percect clearness and transparency for which the clies of Xeptune. This hill affords a noble view Athens and its environs. It was a splendid between the special to the tumost distinctness; the island of Hydra is remarkable; far surpassing in its remarkable; far surpassing in the tumost distinctness; the island of Hydra sample of the tumost distinctness; the island of Hydra sample of treatment to the humost distinctness; the island of Hydra sample of treatment to the humost distinctness; the island of Hydra sample of the tumost distinctness; the island of Hydra sample of the tumost distinctness; the island of Hydra sample of the tumost distinctness; the island of Hydra sample of the tumost distinctness; the island of Hydra sample of the tumost distinctness; the island of Hydra sample of the tumost distinctness; the island of Hydra sample of the tumost distinctness; the island of Hydra sample of the tumost distinctness; the island of Hydra sample of the tumost distinctness; the island of Hydra sample of the tumost distinctness; the island of Hydra sample of the tumost distinctness; the island of Hydra sample of the tumost distinctness; the island of Hydra sample of the tumost distinctness; the island of Hydra sample of the tumost distinctness; the island of Hydra sample of the tumost distinctness; the island of Hydra sample of the tumost distinctness; the island of Hydra sample of the tumost distinctness; the island of Hydra sample of the tumost distinctness; the island of Hydra sample of the tumost distinctness; the island of Hydra sample of the Where no trammels, in these respects, exist, there will be found a soil, congenial to the growth

to remark, that the Revolution, absorbing all oththeir rights and seconding, apparently, the motion first made on this side of the water, in her youth and enthusiasm, it is not to be wondered at that she extended her sympathy beyond mere matters of liberty, to those of faith. Washington came out and said, "Wonderful people!" Admiration of course was lawful. France attracted the eyes of

from the plain westward for some distance. From this recess there runs up a similar narrow valley on the west of Horeb, called el-Leja, parallel to that in which the convent stands; and in it is the destred convent el-Arba'n, with a garden of olive and other fruit trees not visible from the plain. A third garden lies at the mouth of el-Leja, and a fourth further west in the recess just mentioned. The whole plain is called Wady er-Rahah; and the valley of the convent is known to the Arabs as Wady Shu'eib, that is, the Vale tous standards both of morais and opinion may be set up in them, peculiar to themselves, yet in their general features, they bear the mould and im-press of the community of which they are, in fact, only successive emanations. The tone of morality and modes of thinking, prevalent in the town or neighborhood where the mind has acquired the rudinents of learning—or received, as the phrase is, a common school education—insensibly educate both the head and the heart, particularly

the latter. Assuming the facts and principles above stated. Assuming the facts and principles above states, we shall be at no loss to account for the general prevalence of infidel sentiments, in an institution founded, as this was, at a period when the infidel founded, as this was, at a period when the inflact philosophy was popular, and when time had not as yet given opportunity to trace it out and observe it in its tendencies and results. Williams College received its charter in the year 1793;— and appears to have been tinctured at the very outset, with the prevailing spirit and principles of the times. The first few years of its history pre-sent a very interesting and instructive example of sent a very interesting and instructive example of the manner in which religion, repressed by va-rious causes and reduced to a very low ebb, struggles and makes its way forward in the midst of gles and makes its way forward in the midst of opposition. The history of this period furnishes convincing proof, that the institution, whatever its original design may have been, was intended in the economy of God, to subserve a religious end. The influence of prevailing skepticism, and general laxness of morals, received a check, from a few persons of decided religious character, who took a bold stand in favor of Christianity, and decidedly advecated its rejucious. This they did cidedly advocated its principles. This they did, not so much by public discussion as by private example, and a determined and faithful use of the prescribed means of religious influence.

The moral and religious influence.

The moral and religious state of the institution, at this period, will be best understood, from the testimony of those who were then connected with it. A member of the first Freshman class, now a venerable clergyman in the State of Vermont, has furnished the following statement.

"Respecting the religious state of things in

"Respecting the religious state of things in college, during my residence in it, I have no very favorable account to give. It was the time of the French Revolution, which was at that time very popular with almost all the inmates of college, and with almost all people in that part of the country. French liberty and French philosophy poured in upon us like a flood; and seemed to sweep almost every thing serious before it. Not that I believe, or ever did believe, that the greatest part of the students were, in theory, settled infidels; but I did fear, at that time, and now as much fear that a number of talented young men, of the sever-al classes, did fix down on those infidel principles from which they never afterwards were recovered. Some, however, who thus made Volney their ora since and become pious and useful men. But French principles at college had a commanding influence and bore the multitude onward in its course. The influence was so great, that it was ed very rarely treated with indignity-but the manifest seriousness, only those whom God had truly made serious. Respecting the morals of college, some infidels were moral men according to the common acceptations of that term, but as a general rule, the college suffered about as much

This spirit of piety, though limited to a small num-ber, had an enlightening and restraining influence on many, at times, beyond what is easily imagined, so that it gave comfort and hope. About three or four were deeply convicted or hopefully converted while I was a member of college. Others have informed me, since, that they received impressions then, which were never effaced from their minds

intil they found the salvation of the Lord." After speaking of a weekly conference, generally though not uniformly sustained, the writer proceeds to make the following interesting statement: things politically. Freedom of thought and freedom of action are conditions quite necessary to the unrestrained operation of religious motives.—

ed his room for that prayer meeting. The meeting was much in the form of our usual family prayer. We read the Scriptures, commented on the truth, exhorted one another, and closed by prayer. Our number hardly ever exceeded 12; prayer. Our number hardly ever exceeded 12; sometimes 9 or 10, commonly 6, 7, or 8. We usually spent 12 or 14 minutes in those meetings, at a time. All were invited to come who wished. Some non-professors came; some of them would come for a while, and then retire for a season, and then others would come. This procedure was sustained uniformly for four years neeting was sustained, uniformly, for four years during my whole college life, and I believe, will be remembered with joy by some in another world. be remembered with joy by some in another world. Those evening meetings were solenn, and sometimes soul-refreshing, and they constituted a rendezvous for any serious mind in college. As wicked as we were at that time, I do not recollect and during the time of our worship, seemed, in period, the writer adds, "I have always been glad that I was there at the time I was, and still hold the scenes which there passed in sweet remem-

The above extract needs no comment. In time of prevailing, and even persecuting oppo-tion to religion, to maintain a meeting, every ev-ning during four years, of such power and interas to call in, not only Christians but professedly npenitent persons, (the latter class, it would eem, sometimes constituting a majority,) indito the most efficient mode of combating in but an integrity of purpose and maturity of Chris-tian character, which we find few examples of among young men placed in such circumstances Need we wonder that God showed his favorable regard toward such a spirit, by granting convicwith which God has tavored you, and the many dangers from which he has delivered you. Let me say then, whether you are enjoying the smiles of prosperity, or saddened by the frowns of adversity, in either case, trust equally in God, and say, "It is the Lord alone by whom states and kingdoms subsist." If this is the ruling maxim of your lives—your guiding star, and you keep your eye of the condition of things, morally and religiously, WHOLE NO. 1309.

time; but it lost its effrontery, and found no lontime; but it lost its enrontery, and tound no ion-ger an advocacy in knots of young men, as before, but in individuals, each one, of course, believing as he pleased, and taking his own way to express his sentiments. This change was brought about it ought to be observed, not as the result of local influences, merely, but, in part also, from a change in public sentiment generally. The spurious nain public sentiment generally. The spurious na-ture of French liberty and French morality be-gan to be strongly suspected at a very early date by the sages of the Revolution, whose opinions gave tone to public sentiment, in all such matters. As the tendencies of things were more fully developed by time, and the Utopian nature of those schemes, which presented themselves as a substitute for Christianity, began to be seen in the halfful practical very light of the second transfer that the second transfer tha baleful practical working of them, prudent men who had been captivated by the novelty and ap-parent liberality of the system, and who had, per-haps, always more than half doubted the soundhaps, always more than half doubted the sound-ness of its first principles, lost their confidence in it, and became confirmed in the conviction, that the religion of the Bible, so far from being anti-quated, and having lost its adaptation to the human mind, was really divine in its origin—the firmest basis of rational liberty, as well as the strongest safeguard of public virtue. Particularly was this result realized, in that political party which claim-ed Washington as its head. The Jacobins, as they were then termed, maintained, as was to have been expected, their radical principles longer, but these principles seem not to have prevailed very these principles seem not to have prevailed very

extensively here.

In connection with a general and gradually extending change in public sentiment, the influence tending change in public sentiment, the influence of a more specific cause began, about this time, to be felt upon the college. Extensive revivals of religion had made their appearance, in Connecti-cut and in some parts of this State. Young men, to a greater or less extent, affected by these revivals, came to the institution, advocates and some of them professors of Christianity. It would seem, however, that having now less to contend with, a less strict watch was maintained, so that those moral evils, which have been before spoken of, as having creat in, early, were not essentially checked. These evils were profanity, card play-ing and gambling, evils fashionable, at that time, ing and gambling, evils fashionable, at that time, in the community, to a much greater extent than now, certainly among the higher classes. Intemperance also prevailed. Occasional intoxication and drinking circles at rooms, which, in some lamentable instances, paved the way to habits of confirmed intemperance. In some, at least, of the practices above specified, professors of religion mingled. This gave countenance to others, and emboddened them to receed to still greater leave the emboldened them to proceed to still greater lengths.

The influence of religion, as such, at this period, was not considerable. As a general thing, "the wise and the foolish slumbered together," College authority was, of course, maintained with difficulty. "There was a constant succession of low tricks," and at times organized opposition to the

in college. Allusion has been made, already, to the fact that religious revivals had begun to make the fact that rengious revivals had begun to make their appearance in various parts of the land. Breaking out first in the south part of this county and in the borders of Connecticut, under the min-istration of Dr. Hyde, Dr. Griffin and others, they came soon to attract the attention of the churches generally. Rev. Mr. Swift, the clergyman of Williamstown at that time, "was strongly imcame soon to attract the attention of the churches generally. Rev. Mr. Swift, the clergyman of Williamstown at that time, "was strongly impressed with the belief that he should live to see a revival under his ministrations." In the year 1805, this blessing began to be realized, "It commenced in the spring of that year and was great through the summer." Professors of religion in college were aroused. Upon the impenitent, however, little impression was made, except in the way of exciting opposition to the work. So far from having gained an influence over them, by mingling in their vain and sinful practices, these with whom they had thus mingled, were found ready "to turn and rend them," when any direct effort was made to bring about a change in the existing state of things. A few, however, whose light, it would seem, had shone in the darkest period, were unable to refrain from exertion. Among these, repeated mention has been made to me, by those who were conversant with the times, of a young man by the name of Bailey (Algernan Sidney.) the times, of a young man by the name of Bailey (Algernon Sidney.) He appears to have been a terror to the wicked, both in town and college, in-somuch that attempts were set on foot to mob him. He was mighty in prayer. On one occa-sion, we are told, when the wicked were lying in wait for him with a view to offer indignity and violence to his person, that "several of them were brought suddenly under convictions of sin." This young man, with a few others, set up a meeting in the summer of 1805, at a distance from college; it not being deemed prudent to meet fer such a purpose in the college buildings, "as at that period we could hardly have held a prayer meeting in college without rideous and interaction." This ever, rallied round the standard, and the meeting filled up, though the house was a considerable way off, (near the bridge over the Hoosic on the road which leads to Bennington.) "This was a blessed meeting," says one who was a member of it, "and there I have always thought the revival began." About the same time, another meeting was set up, also private, and out of college, prob-

ably for the same reason.

[To be Continued.]

ASSAULTS UPON DIVINE REVELATION.

At one period arose Geology, from the earth's depths, and entered into mortal combat with a revelation which, pillared on the evidence of history, has withstood the assault. At another time, from the attitudes of the upper firmament was *\frac{4stronomy}{2}\$ brought down, and arrayed in hostile attitude against the records of our faith, and that attack has also proved powerless as the former. Then from the mysteries of the human spirit, an attempt has been industriously made to educe some discovery of wondrous spell, by which to disenchant the world of its confidence in the gospel of Jesus Christ. From lecture rooms of chalony, the lessons of material-ism have been inculcated, for the purpose of putting a mockery on all religion, and driving it if possible, from the face of the earth. But the most singular attempt to graft infidelity on any thing purporting to be a science, has been made who associate the doctrines of Phrenology with their denial of the Christian revelatio of our religion! The science of Theology has been made a sort of play ground for all manner unassailable position, and beyond the reach of external violence. The hammer of the Geologist cannot break that demonstration—the telescope of the Astronomer cannot enable us to descry in it any character of falsehood—the knife of the Anatomist cannot find its way to the alleged rot enness which lies at its core—nor by a dissect-ing of Metaphysics can the Mental Philosopher his way to the secret of insufficiency, and nake exposure to the world of the yet unknown have exposure to the world of the yet unknown flaw. All those sciences have east their missiles at the stately fabric of our Christian philosophy and erudition, but they have dropped harmless and impotent at its base.—Chalmers.

POETRY.

DEATH IN THE SANCTUARY.

Twas holy time— The day that God has blessed. And man, ambitious, never-ceasing mar Had at his Maker's call pansed for a se In his hot career,—and cast from off His weary neck, the week-day mantle Of earth's vexing cares-and turned him From the crowded mart of life. On that calm morn, the deep-toned Sabb Rung out its echoing notes, calling on man To tread the portals where his God Is worshipped. And from their happy homes They heard, and hasted to obey the summons Among the throng who on that holy day Treaded the pathway to the house of prayer, Was a young maiden. On her glowing cheek The rose of health bloomed richly. Her clear horizon. Buoyant with hope, The present cloudless, and the future bright, She went with songs of praise upon her lips, For all the blessings, that like bright-eyed flowers For an the bressings, that like bri Clustered around her path, To lay upon the altar of her God The incense of a grateful heart. But as she knelt in adoration ther bled and self-abased,-with soul Laid open to His searching gaze The startled throng of worshippers A stiffened corpse Oh God! does but a breath Divide us from thy presence;-And shall thy warning voice Again, and yet again, fall on our ears In such impressive tones, and we regard it not?— Forbid it Heaven!—forbid it, oh, our souls! Oh! let us even now,—we in whose veins The crimson tide of life, is coursing With a current deep and strong, Before upon our startled ears This last sad note has died-

It may not find us sleeping at our posts,— But with lamps all trimmed,

Let us arise and gird us for the conflict.
That when the sword of Death,
Which Dionysius-like, is even now

But by a single hair, shall fall,

EDUCATION.

From the New York Observer. DR. HUMPHREY'S THOUGHTS ON COL-LEGE EDUCATION .- NO. XI.

College studies and instruction.—It is not my especially as I have given it a prominent place in a series of familiar lectures to the freshman class seminary with which I am connected, and see lectures may ere long be done up in a volume, and left with the booksellers. Having last week expressed my cheerful acquiescence in that liberal allowance of vacations which af-fords students ample time to unbend their minds, visit their friends, and take care of their health, I ope they will allow me in this number earnestly o urge upon them the duty of close application in term time. Some not only want all the vacations of the year to relax in, but to add a few days to both ends of each vacation, and then carry it back to college, instead of returning with fresh ardor to their studies. This will never do. Literary starvelings enough have been turned out already. The public want plump and full grown men to take charge of their academies and grammar schools; to defend their rights, cure their diseases, and watch for their souls; and not famine-stricken spectres, to roam about their neighborhoods and frighten their children.

frighten their children.
It is almost superfluous to remark, that the whole course of academical instruction ought to be able and thorough. To make it superficial were to waste the student's time and money, and were to waste the student's time and money, and in a great degree to defeat the object of his being sent to college. The main business of the Faculty is to leach; and it is reasonably expected that they will teach every thing well. If they are incompetent, or if they will not take the necessary pains, they ought to be superseded. The value of the daily recitations, each of which should fill up the hour depends very mach are it. up the hour, depends very much upon the thoroughness of the instructer. Every class needs great deal of drilling, especially at first, and much more than would be required were the preparatory instruction as critical in all the academies, as y instruction as critical in all the academies, as it is in some of them. I know it is an unwelcome task, for a professor or tutor to be obliged "to lay again the foundations," when he is anxious to "go on unto perfection." But as things are, there is no other way: unless indeed to be a rethere is no other way; unless, indeed, he should attempt to build without a foundation. But while the accurate and faithful teacher will spare no pains to make his pupils accurate and thorough, as far as they go, he will be careful not to fall as far as they go, he will be careful not to fail into the opposite extreme, of keeping them so long upon the foundation as to leave but little time to carry up the edifice. He cannot instruct his class just as he would, if they all expected to devote themselves for life to the classics; nor as if they were all equally well fitted, or equally "ant" ye learn. He is obliged after ascertaining apt" to learn. He is obliged, after asc "apt" to learn. He is obliged, after ascertaining what the materials are upon which he has got to work, so to lengthen or shorten the lessons as to do the greatest good to the greatest number. To this end, he will consider, not how much ground the best scholar can go over, nor how little the poorest; but how much those of average abilities and standing can do in a given time. and standing can do in a given time.

It is well known that some students have more show than substance. Without much study they will get up and read off a sort of free translation with as much fluency and self-confidence as if they had spent a week in looking out every word, and digging out every root. The intelligent and thorough instructer will know who they are; and thorough instructor will know who they are; and by putting on the screws, more or less, as the case may require, will soon bring them down to their level, so that it will be seen by every one that their translations are quite too free to be ac-

Others are famous for "dodging the question;" or in other words, for slipping along with as few recitations as possible. At one time, the class has taken up a new study, and they could not get the book in season. At another time, when called upon to recite, they have had company and are not prepared, or they were absent yesterday and have got the wrong lesson. One morning their excuse is, that they did not hear the bell; anothexcuse is, that they did not hear the bell; another, that their alarm did not go off; another, that the student who agreed to wake them did not do his duty; and another that they were unwell. Now the tutor soon gets to understand all these tactics perfectly well; and when "patience has had its perfect work," there is no other way but to bring up the delinquents with a short noose. You have played "fast and loose" long enough. You are not too unwell, I find, to be everywhere but just where you ought to be. Besides, your sickness, whatever it may be, affords no valid excuse for delinquency, if it is occasioned by wansickness, whatever it may be, affords no valid excuse for delinquency, if it is occasioned by wanton exposure or bad habits. If you cannot study
and attend recitations while you are able to be
abroad every day, you must go home and take
medicine. Your father supposes that you are improving your time and privileges tolerably well,
at least, and he must be undeceived. Thus will
a faithful teacher reason and reprostrate with

as much the most useful and important, the scholar upon his own individual republic education, would be vastly preferable to the ablest lectures without recitations. While a few will study hard, whether they are drilled upon the text-books or not, the majority will let the professor do most of the investigation and thinking for them, if he will consent to it. They will wonder at his great learning, and be charmed with his elongers. wonder at his great learning, and be charmed with his eloquence, and then go to their room to smoke cigars and read novels, and waste the pre-cious hours which ought to be given to hard study. I am more and more fully convinced that acollege, or indeed any where else, is of very little use. The subjects must be studied; and few will study unless they are obliged to recite in some form or others.

few will study unless they are obliged to recite in some form or other.

Let it not be inferred, from the strong language which I have used, that I am untriendly to college lectures. On the contrary, I hold them to be essential, especially in the departments of Chemistry, Natural History and Experimental Philosophy. In Classical Literature, in Rhetoric, in Mental and Moral Science, in Political Economy, in Anatomy, and in the Evidences of Christianity they may be made exceedingly instructive and useful; but it must be in connection with recitations. useful; but it must be in connection with recita-tions, often enough and sufficiently critical to insure a careful attention to the subjects treated of. Some instructers have a happy talent of combin-ing the chief advantages of lectures and recitations in the same exercise. This is done by hear-ing the lessons and enlarging, more or less, upon the several topics which they happen to embrace, according to circumstances. There is some dan-

according to circumstances. There is some danger, I know, of becoming tiresome and repetitious by adopting this method, a fault against which every judicious instructer will be careful to guard. With regard to text books in the Languages, in Mathematics, and in some other branches of academical education, the use of them is indispensable. We could not do without them; but Rhetoric Natural History, Political Economy, and Mental and Moral Philosophy can be recited from text books, or by subjects, at the discretion of the teachers; and where text books are used, the student can be required to answer in the very words dent can be required to answer in the very words of the author, or to give the sense in his own language. Some adopt one, and some the other of these methods; and each, no doubt, has its advantages. But however it may be with young men in their professional studies, I doubt very much, whether a class in college, can be taken over any part of the ground by subjects, with so much advantage as by the help of text books. The field is too wide. Most of our undergradutes want something more definite. Many can ates want something more definite. Many can travel very well over a wide plain, by the help of way-marks, who soon would get lost without them. The method which strikes me as best, upon the whole, is to retain the text books and re-fer to other authors, which the students should be expected to examine, as they may have time and opportunity. In regard to committing and re-citing merely from memory, it seems to me that a better way is to commit all the definitions and general heads, and then to fill up the outline by a

general heads, and then to fill up the outline by a careful study of the subjects.

I shall close this number with a quotation from the Yale catalogue, which seems to present the legitimate object of college instruction, in an exceedingly just and striking light.

"The object of the system of instruction to undergraduates in college, is not to give you a partial education, consisting of a few branches only; not call the other heads to give a partial education.

tial education, consisting of a few branches only; nor on the other hand, to give a superficial education, containing a little of almost every thing; nor to finish the details of either a professional or a practical education, but to commence a thorough course, and to carry it as far as the time of the student's residence will allow. It is intended to maintain such a proportion between the different branches of literature and science as to form a proper symmetry and balance of character. In laying the foundation of a thorough education, it is necessary that all the important faculties be cessary that all the important faculties ought into exercise. When certain mental dowments receive a much higher culture than others, there is a distortion in the intellectual character. The powers of the mind are not de-veloped in their fairest proportions, by studying anguages alone, or mathematics alone, or natura or political science alone. The object in the proper collegiate department is, not to teach that which is peculiar to any one of the professions, but to lay the foundation which is common to them all. With the separate schools of Law, Medicine, and Theology, the undergraduate course is not intended to interiere. It contains those sub-jects only which ought to be understood by every one, who aims at a thorough education one, who aims at a thorough education. The principles of science and literature are the common foundation of all high intellectual attainments. They give that furniture and discipline and elevation to the mind, which are the best preparation for the study of a profession, or of the operations which are peculiar to the higher mercantile, manufacturing, or agricultural establishments."

MISCELLANY

SCOLDING IN THE PULPIT. Extract of a letter from William Cowper, the poet

to his intimate friend, Rev. John Newton. "No man was ever scolded out of his sins.— The heart, corrupt as it is, and because it is so, grows angry if it be not deated with some mangrows angry if it be not acated with some management and good manners, and scolds again. A surly mastiff will bear perhaps to be poked, though he will growl even under the operation, but if you touch him roughly he will bite.— There is no grace that the spirit of self can counterfeit with more success than a religious zeal. A man thinks he is fighting for Christ, when he is fighting for his own notions. He thinks that he is skilfully searching the hearts of others, when he is only gratifying the malignity of his own; and charitably supposes his hearers destitute of all grace, that he may shine the more in his own eyes by comparison. When he has performed this noble task he wonders that they are not converted. "He has given it to them soundly, and if they do not tremble and confess that God is in them of a truth, he gives them up as reprobate, incorrigible and lost forever. But a man that loves me, if he sees me in an error, will pity me, and emberyor calmy to convince will pity me, and endeavor calmly to convince me of it, and persuade me to forsake it. It he has great and good news to tell me, he will not do it angrily, and in much heat and discompos-ure of spirit. It is not therefore easy to conceive on what ground a minister can justify a conduct which only proves that he does not un-derstand his errand. The absurdity of it would certainly strike him if he were not himself de-luded. A people will always love a minister, if a minister seems to love his people.

PULPIT REFINEMENT.

PULPIT REFINEMENT.

The Rev. John Griffin used to relate the following anecdote of himself:

He was once preaching when he used the expression, "The Deity." A sailor, rising from his place, raised his hand with a sign of deference, and said, "Please your reverence, do you mean God Almighty?" To which Mr. Griffin replied, "I do, my friend, I do mean God Almighty." "Since that time," added Mr. Griffin, "I have seldom used that word as descriptive of God, but have spoken of him in the terms and phraseology alone by which He is distinguished in the Scriptures."

And the Rev. Dr. Griffin used to relate an anecdote of a clergyman who said in the course of

at least, and he must be undeceived. Thus will a faithful teacher reason and remonstrate with the slothful and lazy members of his class, and in one way and another, make it altogether too uncomfortable for them to remain, without a radical change in their habits.

Instruction may be given in three ways. By going over the lessons critically in the recitation room; by lectures, and by combining both methods.

ods in the same exercise. The first of these I | minds of many men, and begets a taste for language that savors far more of false delicacy than real refinement or good sense. There is another extreme; where the speaker delights in frequent

> Our greatest inconsistency appears, where a comparison is drawn between our lives and our prayers: and it is wise to bring our conduct to this test. Many pray well, who live ill. Can any thing be more injurious to churches and families? Is not this one principal reason why some persons' families and social prayer meet-ings do not prosper? What does it avail how ings do not prosper? What does it avail how often we pray, if God does not answer us? If we pray fervently for our children, and instruct them with indifference, or seldom—and are more devoted to their worldly interest, than to their souls; - what must the carriage to men; if we pray for the poor as Christians, and grind them as tradesmen—for success to the Gospel, and throw hindrances in the way—for the peace of the church, and are the first to take offence, and the last to forgive one-for heavenly mindedness, and indulge give one—for neaventy mindedness, and indulge a sordid temper—can we wonder that some persons cannot hear us pray? To hear a person praying that we may love as brethren—and as soon as he has turned his face from the wall begin to backbite the absent—or pray ardently that we may bear and forbear—and expect all the general by our will—how ungracious! to be governed by our will-how ungracious to be all devotion on our knees, in the family and in the church, as if akin to angels, and turn-ing our face from God to men, become tyrants in our tempers—who can wonder that amongst such a professor's servants, it should become proverbial, when their master is at family pray-er, to say "the 'saint' is praying for us;" and when they observe the life of the saint' is when they observe by the dow being pulled up, that his prayers are over, to exclaim, "the devil is coming!" Alas! such professors are deceived by the devotion of the countenance and the tongue which conceals an unsanctified temper.—Rev. John Cook.

> > HE DIED OF WANT.

We often hear a pitiful narrative of one whose journey through life had been rough, and who knew not by experience what were meant by its comforts. Without friends, without resources, he comforts with the proof of the wine. has scantily clad, poorly fed, the sport of the wintry winds, and the prey of hunger; and perhaps, the closing notice is, that starved out of this inhospitable world, he died of want.—Such a case is pitiable indeed, but there are analogous cases, which although seldom noticed have equal claims on our sympathy. There is a child, the only son and idol of his wealthy parents; his infancy is watched over with untiring solicitude; he is clad in the costliest vestments; every precaution is ta-ken to defend him against the vicissitudes of the veather; the air of heaven is scarcely permitted to visit his cheeks; his food is the mo and not a hardship is known even by name; yet the infant grows up to be the pale and sickly boy, who, after pining for a few years, sinks into the grave. What caused his leath? He died of too

who has not seen the affluent man who had n want ungratified which money could supply, with his table daily spread with the choicest and costliest wines, the master of his time, and the votary of pleasure; and yet who has not seen his sinking under racking disease into his grave, be-fore he had lived out half of his days? And what might be his epitaph? He died of plenty?

A young man who had fallen heir to a large estate, repaired to Paris, that metropolis of luxury

and fashion, and wickedness, and in a year two he was laid in Pere la Chaise, a victim There are multitudes whose wants are all pro

vided for, and who are never compelled to feel the stimulus to healthy exertion; they know nothing of the ruddy health of the dairy maid, or the vigor-ous strength of the ploughman, and inactive, nerons, and discontented, they sink into their grave

yous, and discontented, they sink into their graves from want of employment.

We might greatly multiply the catalogue of untimely deaths—of those who have died of miserly meannesses or unbounded prodigality; of high station, or disappointed ambition in not attaining it; but we have seen enough to convince us that there are many who die miserably, besides those who die of want.—Presbyterian.

For the Boston Recorder

FILIAL AFFECTION.

Mr. Willis,—As I was passing Carey's yard is morning, I observed a very modest, yet elegant marble monument, almost completed to the memory of the late John Brown, Esq. Compton, R. I., who died Nov. 18, 1840 was told that it was erected by his children, four or whom are respectable druggists in this ci-ty, as a token of filial respect and affectionate re-membrance, at an expense of between \$200 and \$300. By viewing this stone I was affectingly reminded of the frailty of human life. I have known him well for many years, and can tes-tify to his worth. He was a very respectable an, an upright magistrate, and a good citizen. I think he was not a public professor of religion, but a liberal supporter of religious institutions, &c. I am informed that those Christians who were with him in his last sickness, think he died in the Lord, and has left evidence to his aged and pious partner and friends, that the faith and hopes of the Gospel supported him in his last conflict with the king of terrors, and that their loss is his un-

speakable gain.— Boston, Jan. 13, 1841.

EPISCOPACY es. PAPACY.

A dispute has for some time been going on be-tween the learned doctors of the Church of Rome A dispute has for some time been going on tween the learned doctors of the Church of Rome and of the English Episcopal Church, respecting the apostolical jurisdiction and succession of the Episcopacy in the British churches. A distinguished writer of the Church of Rome has lately undertaken to show that the ordinations of the Church of England are not valid. Dr. Wiseman, on the other hand, a distinguished scholar of the Romish Church, it in some strictures on the Oxford Tracts, has undertaken to show that, admitting the validity of the ordinations of the Church of England, her bishops that a distinguished scholar of the Romish Church, it is some strictures on the Oxford Tracts, has undertaken to show that, admitting the validity of the ordinations of the Church of England, her bishops that the obligation still lies on the latity to be in communion with the Roman and not the English hierarchy.

This gentleman, since uniting with the Presbyterian church, has been officiating as a minister in the Catherine street church, bottom the best of the Church of the Church of the Church of the Connist Church, with the New School Assembly, expressed their disapprobation of such irregular proceeding, as Mr. Whittaker had not yet been licensed; and that the obligation still lies on the latity to be in communion with the Roman and not the English hierarchy.

This gentleman, since uniting with the Presbyterian church, has been officiating as a minister in the Catherine street church, has been officiating as a minister in the Catherine street church, has been officiating as a minister in the Catherine street church, has been officiating as a minister in the Catherine street church, has been officiating as a minister in the Catherine street church, has been officiating as a minister in the Catherine street church, has been officiating as a minister in the Catherine street church, has been officiating as a minister in the Catherine street church, has been officiating as a minister in the Catherine street church, has been officiati

Examine Yourselves.—Ah! how irrecoverable a woe is it to be beguiled in the affairs of eternity. When if I miss Christ's approving testimony, and be set among the goats? who have ROYAL NAME.—The presumptive heiress to the too much art to cozen my own soul and others with the flourish of ministerial holiness. I am afraid of prevailing security. We watch little; we wrestle little. It were safe to write over a new copy of our accounts; of the sins of nature, childhood, youth, riper years, and old age. If childhood, youth, riper years, and old age. If Christ have another written representation of me, than I have of myself, surely his is right; and if it contradict my misstating and sinfilly erroneous account, where am I?—Rutherford.

Love or God.—Wouldest thou know the love of God! Measure it not by any outward thing, by wealth, honor, or worldly prosperity! for they are common with infidels and reprobates, whom the Lord abhorreth. Outward created comfort cannot secure us God's favor—only the having of Christ, and receiving him by faith as a gift from the Father; that only is the special pledge of God's love. What if all the Love or Con.-Wouldest thou know the special pledge of God's love. What if all the wicked have the dew of heaven, sun-shine, and even gladness of heart? If they have not the righteousness of Christ, and the life of Christ, to quicken them, their condition is woful.—Bain.

TEMPERANCE.—We are pleased to see that the TEMPERANCE.—We are pleased to see that the Halifax Temperance Society holds more frequent and interesting meetings than heretofore. The interest of this subject is spreading over many parts of the earth, why should this Province be like Gideon's fleece, exempt from the influence of the state of the stat the genial dew of heaven. There is no reason, and the fact is not so, for the increase, we understand, though not rapid, is steady. The Temperance Reformation seems to make most successful progress in the Mother Country—Temperance processions, Temperance soirees, Temperance en-tertainments of various kinds, are taking the place of Bacchandian revels: great is the gain every way.—Halifax Herald.

DRINKING RUM LIKE THE RULE OF THREE. A laboring man, who was in the habit of indulging occasionally too freely in the use of strong drink, applied, not long since, to one of our townsmen, for employment. The latter agreed to employ him for several months, on condition that he would abstain from drinking ardent spirits entirely, during the time—but should be yield to temptation, he was to forfeit his wages. The laborer professed his willingness to accept the proposal, on the condition stream when the proposal is the condition of the condition tion stated, when his employer expressed some fears that he would, in an evil hour, forget his resolution. The laborer replied that he was confident that he could keep to his engagement,—
for, said he, "drinking rum is like the Rule of Three-More Requires More, AND LESS RE-QUIRES LESS."-Boston Watchman.

ITEMS.

SABBATH MAILS.—The Penobscot Ministerial Association of Congregational ministers recently voted, at Bangor, that a postmaster, changing and continuing to change the mail on the Sabbath, cannot consistently be admitted to a Christian church. They came to this result with great unanimity. Indeed the feeling was, that the position was too clearly true to admit of being doubted for a moment—needing not to be argued, but commending itself at once to the approval of every right minded Christian.—Zion's Herald.

It is REAL.—There can be no doubt of the profound influence of the Temperance Reform in reland. Official statements show a reduction in the manufacture of alcoholic drinks of 3,500,000 gallons the last year. The Revenue £466,666. It is a valuable loss.—Ib.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—This horrid traffic is carried on with unabated zeal; according to Mr. Buxton there are annually enslaved by Christians 120,000 Africans, and by Mohammedans 50,000. In the process of seizure and conveyance 330,000 perish. Africa loses thus half a million annually. About 13,000 re-captured slaves have been returned to Sierra Leone the last three years. Our Wesleyan brethren have a Mission in the colony, including 3,000 members,-Ib,

REFORMED DRUNKARDS, to the number of 200. have formed a temperance society in Baltimore. They commenced persuading each other in a grog shop, until they have reached their present number. They now tell their experience of the effects of intemperance from meeting to meeting, in the wards of the city, and are having an extraordinary influence—th. ordinary influence.- Ib.

are the synthe College, IEXAS.—We noticed lately the catalogue of this institution. The Texan Congress has granted it 17,776 acres of land. Private donations to the amount of 24,400 acres have also been made to it, besides 5,710 doilars at par value, and nearly 100 volumes, as the foundation of a library. This is beginning with spirit, unquestionably.—Ib.

CATALOGUE OF EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE -Washington county, Virgina, 1840.-The offi-cers of this institution are, Rev. Charles Collins, A. M., President, &c.; Rev. Ephraim Wiley, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature; Rev. William T. Harlow, A. M., Professor of Mathematics; John G. Winniford, Tutor. Number of students 137. A manual labor department is connected with the college, having a farm of

A PROFITABLE PRISON.—Governor Shannon, in his late message to the Legislature of Ohio, gives the annexed account of the State Peniten-

It appears to be conducted prosperously, by its present Warden. The total cash receipts for the year ending Nov. 30, are stated at \$44,000. Total cash payments \$27,600. The entire earnings of the institution during the year amount to \$25,000 above all expenditures for superintendence, &c. The number of convicts on the 30th November was 488. But four deaths occurred during

The Catherine street church, in consequence, behierarchy.

These strictures have lately been replied to by Rev. Mr. Palmer, of Oxford Cellege, in which he attempts to show them on their own premises, "that their hierarchy [in England and by consequence in this country,] is altogether destitute of apostolical succession and jurisdiction; that the works of their runnistry are altogether unrecitable, the clurch.

IRELAND.—Romanism in Ireland has evidently

this country,] is altogether destitute of spostolical succession and jurisdiction; that the works of their ministry are altogether unprofitable; that all who communicate with them are involved in schism; and that the lawful and apostolical administration of the sacraments, and of all other parts of the sacraments, and of all other parts of the sacraments, and of all other parts of the sacraments, and catholic hierarchy of these realms; the only are altogether, and may priests protest openly against the errors of population, and the streament in the model ethnole, we are many priests protest openly against the errors of priests protest openly against the errors of protest protest openly against the errors of protest protest openly against the terrors of protest protest openly against the errors of protest openly against the errors of protest openly against the errors of protest protest openly against the errors of protest openly against the errors of the sacraments, and of all other parts of the sacraments, and the experiment in the nodel chool, we are assist to flower, and the protest parts of the truth in the form and protest parts of the sacraments, and the special protest of the sacraments, and the protest parts of the sacraments of the sacraments, and the special protest of the sacraments of the sacraments

ROYAL NAME.—The presumptive heiress to the British crown, is named Adelaide Victoria Louisa, combining the names of her mother, grandmother and the last Queen,—Ib.

ERNEST, DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.—This prince, ho, upon the accession of Victoria, became king f Hanover, was presumptive heir to the throne of reat Britain, before the birth of Adelaide. He Great Britain, before the birth of Adelaide. He is high tory in principle, and, in consequence of some severe measures regarding the public press, has acquired among liberals the reputation of a tyrant. In commenting upon the birth of the princess, several of the English papers revert to this circumstance, and express the highest exultation in being delivered from the apprehension of being governed by such a prince. They do not hesitate to assert, that civil war would have been the consequence of an attempt to place Ernest on the throne of Britain.—Ib. Great Britain, bef

M. THIERS.—The late premier of France, who of Marseilles.—The late premier of France, who came near involving the world in war, is a native of Marseilles. His father was a maker of brogans and a mender of leathern harness. The lad acquired an education principally by the beneficence of some of his townsmen, who became early accepted with the comments of the source of the control of the contr of some of his townsmen, who became early acquainted with his abilities. After obtaining some scholastic distinctions, he became one of the editors of "The Constitutionnel," and at the same time ecaposed his "History of the French Revolution." In 1828 he assisted in establishing the "National," an opposition paper. After the deturnomment of Charles 10th, in which he took an active part, he became Conveillor of State, and the property of the p thronement of Charles 10th, in which he took and in 1831 Minister of the Interior. Having occupied various public offices and disagreeing with some of his coadjutors, he retired from public life, but like many others who have made the attempt, could not refrain from intermeddling in state affairs by writing for some of the political journals. He was in consequence called to the head of affairs, which station he occupied so long as he pleased Louis Philippe. Now he leads the opposition.—Ib.

EMIR BECHIR.—This Prince of Lebanon, lately deposed by the allies, has applied to the Pope for permission to settle at Rome with 120 persons, which he has received on condition that he should not expect any allowance from the Papal State. It would be well to provide some general settlement for deposed and rejected princes, where Charles 10th, Henry 5th, Don Carlos, Don Miguel, Queen Regent Donna Christina, the Rev of Alvier Donna Christina and Rev of The shore Alvier Donna Christina and Rev of Alvier Donna Christina and Rev of The shore Donna Chris tion.—Ib.
EMIR BECHIR.—This Prince of Lebanon, lately guel, Queen Regent Donna Christina, the Bey of Algiers, Emir Bechir, all the ex-Royal Buonapartes, and the late king of Holland might congregate. What a deligntful society they would make!—Ib.

WAR SYMPTOMS.-In the late correspondence between Mr. Fox, the British Minister at Washington, and Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State, the ington, and Mr. Forsyth, secretary of State, the former acknowledges that the outrage upon the Caroline was committed by persons acting under authority from the Canadian Government. This places our relations with England in a perplexing attitude. If McLeod is convicted of participating in that affair, and sentenced to death, and the British Government sanction the conduct of McLeod and claim him as a British subject, serious difficulty may ensue. Should he be executed, we difficulty may ensue. Should he be executed, we do not see how the result can be peaceable. Let the case of McLeod eventuate as it may, the declaration of Mr. Fox is momentous. After the general expression of Congress upon the burning of the Cardina it will be difficult for our ground. of the Caroline, it will be difficult for our govern-ment to let the matter pass without satisfaction; and on the other hand it will not be easy now for the Canadian authorities to give that satisfaction. A resource is left in Parliament, which may either disapprove of the action of its provincial govern-ment, or recognize and adopt it as its own. By the former method, peace will be secured; by the latter, war will not be rendered certain, but an emergency will be created which it will require all the skill of diplomatists to manage without war or a loss of national dignity.—Ib.

RENEWED MARTYRDOM IN MADAGASCAR. RENEWED MARTYRDOM IN MADAGASCAR.—
A recent London Exangelical Magazine gives the
melancholy intelligence that sixteen of the persecuted Christians of Madagascar, who had for a long
time succeeded in concealing themselves from their
pursuers had been apprehended, and that nine of their number were cruelly speared to death on the 9th of July, among them were Raminahy, the wife of Davis, one of the refugees now in England, and Paul and his excellent wife, of whom mention is made in the "Narrative of Persecutions in Madagascar."—1b.

The Patriot Son of a Large Family.-The Ele RUTERSVILLE COLLEGE, TEXAS.—We noticed ately the catalogue of this institution. The Texas of Congress has granted it 17,776 acres of land. Tivate donations to the amount of 24,400 acres ave also been made to it, besides 5,710 dollars at par value, and nearly 100 volumes, as the foundation of a library. This is beginning with spirit, requestionably.—Ib.

a vessel with a narrow neck, little enters; pour gradually, and by small quantities, and the vessel is filled. Quinctilian illustrates by this apt figure the error of teaching children too much at once. WASSACHUSETTS WISSIONARY SOCIETY

The Treasurer of the Massachusetts Missionary Society, ac-knowledges the receipt of the following sums, from Nov. 1st, to January 1st. Essex North and Vicinity Aux. Society, S. H. Cur-

rier, Tr.

Mansfield, Rev. Mr. Blake's Soc.,
Harmony Conference, Millbury, 2nd Chh. \$25,22 ; Uxbridge, \$4,11.
Lowell, Young Men of 1st Cong. Society,
Littleton, Evangedical Society,
Hampden Co. Home Miss. Soc., H. Brewer, Esq. Tr.
1049 09
Fitchburg, Religious Charitable Society,
Middlesex North and Vicinity Char. Society, J. S. Adams, Esq. Tr.

19411

Mansfield, Rev. Mr. Blake's Soc.,
H. Browell, 295,22 ; Ux295,20

9 09

Wright, Milk st.—C. Carleton, Lowell
Belle, Providence—Thomas lavis, Nel
Belle, Providence, Thomas lavis, Nel
Belle, Providence—Thomas lavi Middlesex North and Vicinity Char. Society, J. S. ams, Esq. Tr., Plymouth, Third Chh. and Society, Abington, Third Parish, Chelsea, A Friend, Middleboro' Rev. Mr. Barrows' Soc'y, Essex North Aux. Soc. S. H. Currier, Tr. Rozhards. Lesex, North Aux. Soc. S. H. Currier, Tr.
Roxbury, Mrs. Plaisted,
Charlestawn, Winthrop Chb., and Soc'y,
Oxford, Fernale Seewing Society,
Bernardston, Rev. Mr. Gay's Soc'y,
Charlestown, Social Sewing Circle, 1st Cong. Soc.,
Enfield, Cont. in Rev. Mr. Whiton's Soc'y,

"Monthly Concert." Jernardston, Social Sew., Enfield, Cont. in Rev. Mr. Whiton's see Enfield, Cont. in Rev. Mr. Whiton's See Monthly Concert, Monthly Concert, See Monthly Concert, See Monthly Concert, See Monthly Concert, 4,01 25,13 25,13 1.00

Esq. Tr. traintree-neighborhood Monthly Concert, lowell, Monthly Concert, Appleton street Church, beelham, Female Dom. Miss. Society, Thelsea, a Friend, MY LITTLE PRIMER.

COING before 'My First School Book.' To get me ready for it. Just published, Recently published, be same author, used in all the Boston Primary Schools, and in many other places—MY FIRST SCHOOL BOOK—To teach me with the help of my instructer to read and spell words, and understand them: by a Friend of Min. ion rrimary schools, and in many other places—MY FIRST SCHOOL BOOK.—To teach me will the help of my instructer to read and spell words, and understand them: by a Franciscopy of the control of the second of these things which we wear; as, 'hat, cap, cost, clusk, frock,' &c. &c. This book has received the approbation of some distinguished cilicationists, and the experiment in the model school, we are unitaritied to say, has been entirely satisfactory.

This book has received the approbation of some distinguished cilicationists, and the experiment in the model school, we are unitaritied to say, has been entirely satisfactory.

Estimation of the second of

NEW FRENCH GRAMMAR.

SCHOOL BOOKS

EMERSON'S SPELLING BOOKS.

Emerson's National Spelling Books.

1. Parley's Book of the United States.

1. Parley's Book of the United States.

Book of History & Farly's Second Real Third Hook of History.

The Histories content of the Content of the

Goodrich's History

Dr. Chalmer's New Works,

Miniature Ledgers, Day Books,

LIVING FOR IMMORTALITY

NO EXCUSE FOR A COUGH.

de do on Bedford—E. Potter, Salem—Taggard & der & Co., and Crafts, Charlestown—J Bull, Hartford—A. & E. Sands, New You DLMSTE D'S PATENT Julie SUBSCERIEER has received the and sell the above Street, Boston, This store for the and wantages over any other now in necessary to produce a draft through the necessary to produce a OLMSTED'S PATENT STOVES.

N. B.—Olmsted's Patent Stoves repaired by the rer, Nos. 27 Union, and 2 Marshall streets, near it Boston.

Abe. 13.—1f BLACK CLOTHS.

BLACK CLOTHS, of a superior qual-permanent, may be obtained at the No. 28 Washington street. Also, an in and Cassimeres, suitable for Boys' Cloth

designed and imported for the abounded entirely Dec. 4. For sale only at Nos. 5 & 6 Lew:

TEMPERANCE EATING ROOM.

GREENHOUSE & PARLOR PLANT

TME Subscriber would give notice that he receive Orders for any discreption of Given Strub.

His Stock of Geren House Plants at the provestenity, and has been collected with great in part of Camellias, Roses, Germinus, Callediatopes, etc. etc.

NO. 5.

DESC

My first visit in here Paul preach

thern end, and the over agains in which it bear m it by an into the Athens, the eps and in the re him the far-Grecian art; ajestic Theseit t of the Athen hat are within,— earth, dwelleth n On the Acropol of gold and ivo piece of Phidias; open air, the poin the Parthenon by To these Paul not like unto gold art and man's dev conceive of any mstances of the spot. The

nian people were semi-circular ar being cut away in a straight those strains of The exactness

ards above the

could see the P

One afternoon supposed sight of taught his 'words' to mark the site city in the plain, b the adjacest helds is covered with of the hill of Kolon Coloneus of Sopho ple of Neptune. of Athens and its afternoon; and the mate of Attica is this respect the sk try known to me seemed to be har distance is more the sun went down wh pouring a flood of cape; and as t the dark sides of were followed by

MOU

also climbed the themselves abroad

Here the interior rugged, desolate st the dark and frown we were still gradely gradually open ked desert. Aft sprinkled round to of black tents was and goats browsin. nd goats browsing the convent. had now passed, mountains around land. I had neve

> As we advanced and wider with a g of shrubs and tufts by lofty granite i peaks a thousand f reb rose directly t and myself invol-room enough for a ing the top of the broad plain lay be towards the S. S. I erable mountains plintered peaks ar deur; and termina deur; and termina than a mile by the relve to fifteen h a scene of solem and such as we ha tions which at the were almost overw points of interest iew. On the l valley runs up S. rock, as if in con the plain. In this
> a mile from the
> the deep verdure of
> seen as the trave

retreat, and form a

n beings, excited such fee ascertained victims.

an extensive building, but contain pecial notice, except some brass ful workmanship, cast in France atury since, and presented to the tte at the close of the war. A large the following quaint inscription llia, sed fulmina Joris mitto.

Delegates and the Senate, now in respectable in point of appearor two short visits, as in the Mas. of five hundred during the same ngh this great State is represent-

ation of Richmond, are of course, to a northern visitor. But I shail this matter until I have seen few more Yankee questions. the charge of a Mr. and Mrs. an able corps of teachers, among rom Portland, one of them the of Dr. Payson. Indeed, I am lready, how dependant the south me to say much about the ne," and found not only April but June weather in Janua idulge myself and trouble your

Truly yours, under shower is mpression made by the mild pril or May instead of December.

rther facts and opinions.

ITEMS.

s has accepted an engagemen partment of the United Service rted at Bombay. She has com rs with an article, advocating the lace manufacture among the tion of the country, as particu-r talents and habits.

establishing a hospital for the eased poor at Calcutta, under Governor General, and other s; and Dr. Mitchell has put a new Medical Hospital and t Christians. Both are need at good. Thus wherever the the poor, and healing for the

ists and other enlightened nathree or four new schools d about Calcutta. It augure ginning to feel that they can to their more enlighted felso surely as by encouraging ountrymen.

in Calcutta, to form a " Corfthe Friends of India"-in the tian Advocate, " to fococize n of sentiment or experiment, in future exist—to be a bond riends of India both in the An extensive correspondence ighout the world on the suband a periodical is to be susreligious, moral and civil in-The advantages contemis presumed they will be re-

0 tons of sugar were exported 40,000 will be exported this ease of six-fold. This is soleoving the discriminating st India sugar by the British grop of the horrible system of nay be raised in India, with with other crops.

is made by a combination sugar cane material, which stance superior to that which ugar cane alone

may be raised to an endless spontaneously, during four a daily supply of juice, at so at of tapping.

king of Persia, transfers his om Teheran to Ispahan. He ing the preponderating sway upholding the prerogatives of e of the expedition to Hels within his own dominions,

these resolves. em has just appeared in Inve Christian Catechist, whose the practices of the most celecountry, nearly the whole of in vain by the author while a

ripture Types, by Rev. J. S. to be published in New York, in general terms by several

in in Halifax, N S. for processary funds to raise a the Mechanic Institute, and rary purposes. The improvis assigned as the special reaat once so honorable and of

N. Y. Commercial Advertik Theatre is to be converted The editor justly adds; "In-hear that the theatres are all re, one and all, but so many c copious streams of pollu-As schools of morals they ed a single reprobate, while thousands."

aid that at a late meeting at there were 1800 of these de-oked to our country as their

ARTRES, last son of the Duke the Parisian papers, to have the Archbishop of Paris, with ordan, which was presented traveller and writer

is have two publications in husetts, one in Vermont, one in New York, one in Penn-gia, and one in Cincinnati,

MAINE have 11 associations, past year; total members,

is stated, that the population of from 60,000, which it was and three fourths of these [Zion's Herald.

JANUARY 29, 1841. REVIVALS

REVIVALS.

HARTFORD, Cr.—The attention of the people in this city is turned in an increased degree at the present time, to an attendance on preaching and other religious exercises. We believe it has been the impression of the pastors here, for a little time past, that there are grounds for special encouragement in multiplying their labors. The Rev. Mr. Kirk has been preaching in the Center Church on several successive evenings of this week. The Rev. Mr. Knapp, an interant Baptist preacher, has been holding a protracted meeting in the churches of that denomination during the last three weeks.

NEW YORK .- A letter from L. Hull, to the N.

Evangelist, dated Dansville, Jan. 13, 1841, says: Examples, date Dansville sometime in October under remains are to Dansville sometime in October under remains are to Dansville sometime in October under a other farorable. As the results of a few weeks land, the church became more deeply interested in the cause which they profess to love. The first subtain in November we received five to the church the state of the church of th ah in November we received a ve to the church of sistion. The interest increased, others were of embrace Christ; and the first Sabbath in ary, six were received to the church on pro-in. Since the work began, twenty at least induled hope, and give pleasing evidence hey are born of the Spirit. Brother Conkthat they are born of the Spirit. Brother Conk-in, of the Presbytery of Angelica, has come to my help for a few days, and now we have preaching every evening. We feel increased confidence that God is opening to us a door of usefulness, and that our labor is not in vain. I give you this early no-tice, that we may enlist the prayers of all who love revivals of religion. The Lord is in the midst of us, and we pray and wait to see more of his salva-

t, and we pray and want to see alone an account of a sin.

The Lutheran Observer contains an account of a revival at Broomsboro' Md. as the result of a proceeded meeting, in which, above thirty were concerted. The work is still in progress. Also a revival at Selinsgrove, Pa., in which

nete had occurred scenes of uncommon interest, and evidences of the power of the truth. A revival also has been in progress for some time New Hartford, Ct. in the Baptist church.

Several instances of special religious interest are

tied in the Pittsburgh Advocate. During a pro-ted meeting on Granby circuit, Black River inference, from sixty to seventy persons were averted or reclaimed.

Above one hundred have been added to the dist Society the past year at Jackson, Miss Twenty-five souls were converted at a late pro-

Forty have lately been converted at Northville, roy Conference.
Eighty have joined the church on Hope circuit,

At Trumansburgh, and Micklinsburgh, Tompkins revival is in progress chiefly among the Bap-We have been informed of the existence of a

ore than usual religious interest in several of the hurches in this city. Many conversions have ta-nen place, and in a few instances series of evening ryices have been commenced.—N. Y. Erangelist.

PROVOKING TO LOVE AND GOOD WORKS.

Mr. Willis,—About a week since the writer re-cived notice of an intended visit, if agreeable to smeelf and family, from his parishioners. In ac-ordance with this notice they had the pleasure last ning of receiving at their dwelling, the great of about 130 persons of both sexes, and of all from the child of four, to the matron of three and ten years. About two hours were spent ore and ten years. About two hours were spent rice company in mutual salutations and free constitution on all the variety of topics which the occasion suggested. Then followed refreshments and antily provided by the visiters themselves, and elegantly arranged by those who superintended to tables. The singing, in fine style, of a very appropriate hymn succeeded, and the interview was closed by prayer just as the bell told the hour of nine. The pheasantness of the evening and all the circumstances of the interview united to

" Make our communications sweet, " And cause our hearts to burn with love."

visitors retired with smiling faces, and with ich of apparent happiness and mutual gas it has ever fallen to our lot to wi visitors had retired, the pastor and his fam the visitors had retired, the pastor and his tam-and left with them, numerous substantial to-of affection and respect. "The heap of use-contained good things both for the body and ind, to the amount in cash of between 30 and 40 rs, which added to previous gifts makes about allars that the writer has received in presents is beloved people during the four years he ored among them. May they ever abound ong them. May they ever abound ond as well as at home. And may en's richest blessings ever rest upon the

N. B.—If in any parish, difficulties exist, or are N. B.—If in any parish, difficulties exist, or are prehended, either among the members, or because the members and the pastor, the writer would mestly recommend a course of proceeding like a above, instead of the calling of an Ecclesiasti-Council. He has no doubt, that in most cases, would be found the cheapest, most pleasant and selfectual means both of prevention and cure. Framingham, Jan. 20, 1841.

D. B.

For the Boston Recorder PREPARE TO MEET THY GOD.

Tas is the solemn admonition of sacred writ, and it is powerfully enforced by the frequency of sadden deaths which are constantly taking place among us. A striking occurrence of this sort happened in this city last week, in the death of Mr. Charles G. Patter, a laboring man in the carpet store of Dea. John Guliver. He was about 21 years of age, strictly temperate in his habits, and his constitution unusually strong and vigorous. His health has always been good, and after a post mortem examination of his body by the physicians, it was found that not a single organ in his system was diseased in the slightest degree. He opened the store in the morning as usual, and continued to attend to his various duties until a quarter before 9 is the solemn admonition of sacred writ. his various duties until a quarter before 9

cometh, illinoid he had little warning, he was not taken surprise. For a year past he has given his did the most satisfactory evidence of his piety. Was received to the Methodist church in Bromstreet in November last, and ranked among most devoted and warm-hearted of his brethren. Was faithful as a Sabbath School teacher. In a safe journal which he commenced the first of year, he speaks of some trials in his class which each him, and then adds, "I feel their souls are most, and my carnest desire and prayer is. Lordous, and my carnest desire and prayer is. Lordous, and my carnest desire and prayer is. Lordous." comm, and then adds, "I feel their souls are ons, and my earnest desire and prayer is, Lord, inc. how to lize, and how to teach my class say of life and salvation." He was deeply inted in the young men's prayer meeting, and in the habit of conversing with the young men sequaintance on the subject of religion. He inneh time in the duties of secret prayer, ang the Bible and self-examination. He says sourmal, "I have been led to see more than my own short comings and my little engageding the blessed cause of Christ; but O: Lord to the past, and help me for the future to be the blessed cause of Christ; but O? Lord the past, and help me for the future to be dl of love to God and my fellow men—devery thing like sin within, and fill me with fulness of Christ. Lord, I lay me at thy feet, I perish I perish there—Jesus save me thy—I shall perish. He had a strong desire for twersion of sinners, and was faithful in warning to the from the wrath to come. He found lelight in religious meetings, as appears by his I.

He felt a deep interest in Foreign Missions, and The felt a deep interest in Foreign Missions, and committee, to pay attributed liberally of his small earnings for that Teet, and that too with the greatest cheerfulness and delight. The Sabbath was a joyful day to him. Les ays, "as the Sabbath approaches, I feel Jels to he more precious to my soul—just one hour acre and it will commence. O may the Lord help result.—Courier.

to improve it to his honor and glory, and I at gain that happy place where Sabbaths never

By the following extract from his journal it will By the following extract from his journal it will be seen that although death came upon him so sud-denly, God had been preparing him for it. "I am going to watch with a dying Christian—O! that I may live the life of the righteous, and my last end be like his—that I may at last be permitted to en-joy some humble seat beneath my Lord the Lamb,

And forever shout and sing,
The praises of my God and King,
And there among the happy blest, Every reader of this article may die as suddenly but will they die as safely?

FROM REV. MR. WINSLOW, MADRAS— HOOK-SWINGING.

Rev. Mr. Winslow writes to the American Tract Society, August 17, that though 20,000 copies of The Blind Way (of Heathenism) had been printed a few mouths previous, of which 5,000 were sent to Madura, another edition of 20,000 was in the press. Of the Tamal Christian Almanac, they printed 5,000, while had they "had the means, they would have been glad to have printed 50,000." They were desirous also to print the Pilgrim's Progress. Mr. Winslow adds:

"Dr. Seudder has just completed another tour of

Mr. Winslow adds:

"Dr. Scudder has just completed another tour of seven weeks in the Tanjore district and at Trichinopoly. He has given pleasing accounts of the reception of Tracts and Gospels by the people. There is evidently much light scattered abroad.

ract against Christianity.

"In this city the spirit of inquiry is extensively awakened. A tract against Christianity has been published in Tamul, and is sold at one fourth of a rupee. The objections are drawn from the Scriptures themselves. That such books are written, and that the natives, who are slow to part with any sum to purchase a book, are ready to buy them, is an evidence that 'knowledge is increased.'

"There is a great and loud call for Tracts as well as books, in all parts of the city, and if we could distribute at once 20,000 of the Blind Way here it would be well."

He adds that the attendance on the principal

ere it would be well. He adds that the attendance on the principal He adds that the attendance on the principal heathen temples is undiminished; and that the sacinging feast had been celebrated this year as usual. "In sight of our house (he says,) nearly twenty poor creatures were suspended on hooks, thrust thnough their backs, sixty or secenty feet in the air, while thousands urged on their self-torture."

Appeal to the Churches.

"Do not, my dear brother, (says Mr. Winslow,) slack your hand in efforts for the heathen, Romanists, &c. through the press. The least that can possibly be done is to bring its full power, and influence, and light upon them in every available form.

"It costs the church little more than the gold "It costs the church little more than the gold and silver, of which, amidst all the pressure of the times, many have too much for their best good.— They would rise heavenward much easier with part of this load taken off. For them to give will be a double benefit—to themselves and to the repart of this load taken off. For them to give will be a double benefit—to themselves and to the re-ceivers.—If there are not those who have too much and who feel that they are in danger, we may plead for some of the trappings in the houses and on the persons, or even in the churches of our brethren and sisters at home—some of the crumbs from their full tables for many a Lazarus full of sores. I wish some of the writers, so numerous the stresser day. tantes for many a Lazarus full of sores. I wish some of the writers, so numerous in the present day, would tell us of the comparative advantages of ex-pending \$75,000, or \$100,000 on a church and its

pending \$75,000, or \$100,000 on a church and its embellishments in some cities, or using one half that sum, (making the church decent,) and employing the other half in preparing living stones for the living temple in all lands."

In order to meet the immediate wants of Madras and other foreign stations, the American Tract Society have designated \$25,000, that must be sent without delay, and will by no means be sufficient to supply the demands of foreign stations for the current year. How long stall it had been than the supply the demands of foreign stations for the current year. How long stall it had been and the supply the demands of foreign stations for the without delay, and will by no means be sufficient to supply the demands of foreign stations for the current year. How long shall it be, that from causer such as those alluded to by Mr. Winslow or any other, all our endeavors for the conversion of the heathen must be retarded for want of means.

the heathen must be retarded for want of means.

Society for the Prevention of Pauperism.—This society since it was first established has effected a vast deal of good, in procuring employment for the poor and destitue, and also in relieving the deserving poor. The object of the society is a most commendable one—it strikes at the very root of pauperism, and is deserving of the approbation and encouragement of the patriot as well as the philanthropist. The following extract from the late annual report of the agent, Rev. Wim. Bascom, is full of interest, as by showing what the society has done, during the past year, it explains in a forcible manner the objects which it aims to accomplish, and also its usefulness:

"The business in the office for the past year, has been much greater than in any previous year, since the formatics of

also its usefulness:

"The business in the office for the past year, has been much greater than in any previous year, since the formation of the society. Your agent has spent the usual time in the office, from nine to one o'clock. In fair weather, it has generally been filled, and sometimes to overflowing, with applications for employment, for domestics, or for relief. During the year ending Dec. 11, 1840, 1766 persons have here obtained situations for employment, comprising males and females of various descriptions and ages, from ten to fifty years. Of these 1384 were foreigners, 222 Americans, and 23 colored persons. Boys and girls, under the age of 15 years, 140. Of the whole number 555 were furnished with situations in the country. It will be perceived from this statement that by far the greater part of those provided for as above, are foreigners, many of whom had but recently arrived on our shores, strangers and destitute, without friends to aid or to counsel them; and some of them, but for the patronage of this society, might, through discouragement, become nuisances in the community, and chargeable to the city."—Mer. Journal.

and to his various duties until a quarter before years, when the clerk having occasion to go out, which makes the called in the neighbors, and two physicians were valied in the neighbors, and two physicians were attendance within five minutes, who did every the satendance within five minutes. On his return, the same; to examine and equalize the same according to their best judgment and discretion; and to estimate the polls therein contained of sixteen years old and uprearily experience and the same; to examine and equalize the same according to their best judgment and discretion; and to estimate the polls therein contained of sixteen years old and uprearily experience and to estimate the polls therein contained the polls the same according to their best parties of sixteen days, until the same; the same the polls and

The aggregate number of polls, according to the The aggregate number of polls, according to the estimate of the Committee, is 185,908, being an increase of 35,317 on the valuation of 1831; and the aggregate value of the ratable estate is \$299,878, 329,60, or an increase of \$91,517,922,06 on 1831! Boston alone is now rated at \$109,304,218,50, being an increase of twenty-nine millions and nearly a half, in ten years!—Salem Register.

ECLIFSE OF THE MOON.—On the 5th of next month, there will be a magnificent total eclipse of the moon, commencing at 9 minutes past 7 P. M. At Astoria, in Oregon, the moon will rise totally eclipsed, and set in the same state at Constantinople. This fine spectacle will be visible in the whole of Europe, in Asia as far as Bombay, all over the Atlantic ocean, and throughout South America, most of Mexico, all the United States and the Canadas.

Bishop Taberd, the Vicar Apostolic of Bengal, who was conversing with his friends at 10 o'clock A.

M. July 31st, at 2 o'clock P. M. was a corpse.

Civilization.—The Christian Register says that according to British writers, one man out of every six in the population of England is a pauper!

LOWELL SARRATH SCHOOLS .- The semi-annual report of the Lowell S. S. Union, Jan. 10, 1841, states that from the reports of the several schools, it appears that in the schools belonging to the Union, there are 4,723. Within the last six months more than 200 have come into the visible church.

We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt Document No. 2, containing the Message from the President of the United States to the two Houses of Congress at the commencement of the second Session of the 26th Congress—also Mr. Webster's remarks, on a portion of the President's Messagefrom the Hon. R. C. Winthrop.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN.

FOREIGN.

Areival of the Columna'.—Eleven days later from England.—The new and magnificent steamer Columbia, Capt Judkins, the fourth of the Royal Mail Line, arrived at this port, Thursday morning, at 71-2 o clock. She left Liverpool on the 5th, at 10 P. M., arrived at Halifax, 19th, at 12, M., left for this port at 5 1-2, P. M., same day, and run here in 33 1-2 hours. She has experienced very rough and boisterous weather during the whole passage, and has proved to be a first rate vessel.

The Columbia brought 55 passengers for Halifax and Boston, 33 of whom belong to New York. A Scotch boy, named Hannegan, 15 years old, fell overboard and was drowned, while the steamer was coming up the harbor.

oming up the harbor.

The political news is of a pacific character. The The political news is of a pacific character. The blockade of the Syrian ports had been raised; and Ibrahim, with his large Expytian army, had evacuated his strong holds and commenced his retreat. There was nothing new from the 'fur East' The overland mail from India was daily expected, and it would probably bring important intelligence. Rumors were current that the English troops to China had got possession of Pekin—but they wanted confirmation.

de confirmation.

There was a destructive fire at Huddersfield, on the 2d inst. The extensive mills belonging to Messrs. Roberts & Co. were entirely consumed. On the following morning, the walls of one of the buildings fell, with a great crash, on a cottage, and killed an engineer, named Grank, his wife and two children.—The loss of property is estimated at 216,000.

A terrific thunder storm passed over London on A terrific thunder storm passed over London on the morning of the 3d inst., accompanied with vio-lent wind and hail, and vivid lightning. Much damage was done among the trees in Kensington Gardens, Hyde Park, St. James's, and the Regent's Park—numbers of them being shivered to pieces. At the seat of the Earl of Mansfield at Caen-wood, Park—numbers of them being shivered to pieces. At the seat of the Earl of Mansfield at Caen-wood, Highgate, immense damage was done. The steeple of Sheatham Church, on the Croydon road, was struck, and the building took fire, doing considerable damage. A great portion of the clock tower of Spitalfields Church received so much injury from being struck by the lightning, that it will have to be pulled down and rebuilt.

An accident occurred on the London and Brighton Railway on the 2d inst. by which three persons were killed. It was occasioned by the giving way of an archway, and the falling of a large quantity of earth. It was reported that another similar accident had taken place, and a number of lives lost. Since the commencement of the works on this line,

Since the commencement of the works on this line, the rail road has furnished the Sussex County Hospital with between 300 and 400 accidents, and abou

dents above mentioned.

In a severe storm on the coast of Syria, the English ship-of-war Zebra was wrecked, and seven of the crew drowned. Several other ships-of-war narrowly escaped shipwreck.

There has been a tremendous storm in the Black Sea, and many vessels were driven ashore and lost. A frighful occurrence took place on Christmas merning, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Francis street, Dublin. One of the planks upon which the people are accustomed to kneel, owing to the pressure of the people standing on it, broke. This created an alarm, and a rush was made for the door created an alarm, and a rush was made for the door and so great was the crowd that more than a la and so great was the crowd that more than a la dred people were thrown down and trampled up Three persons were killed, and several more verely injured.

It has been ascertained that upwards of 100 sea

There has been an awful fire at Dundec, by hich three churches, being connected, were burns

France.—The Finance Minister, M. Humann, has presented the budget of 1842. The ordinary and extraordinary expenses are estimated at 1,316 millions of francs. The ordinary revenue is estimated at 1,162 millions, which leaves a deficit of 154 millions of francs (six millions sterling.) The Minister demanded permission of the Chamber to create rentes, if necessary, for a capital of 450 millions of france. But as the treasury has still a reserve of 120 millions, the creation of these rentes is not urgent. The Minister will wait for favorable circumstances, and demands the power of fixing the time and rate of issuing a loan. The Minister declared that, believing in the continuance of peace, he did not intend to suspend the public works of peace, but would demand a credit for them.

France is resolved to punish with rigor the insult of the properties of the subject, and this read and made the order of the day for to Saturnavy, Jan. 23.—In the House, Mr. Colby, of New Bedford, from the Control of the public works of peace, but would demand a credit for them.

France is resolved to punish with rigor the insult

deciared that, believing in the continuance of peace, be did not intend to suspend the public works of peace, but would demand a credit for them.

France is resolved to punish with rigor the insult offered to the French Consul at Tangier. The first division of the Levant squadron, consisting of six ships of the line, were preparing to sail for the coast of Africa, with instructions either to obtain instant reparation, or to wreak vengeance upon the subjects of the Emperor of Morocco who approved of the conduct of the Governor of Tangier. The following brief account of the origin of this dispute

Mr. Hood of Lynn presented certain petitions re-

of the conduct of the Governor of Tangier. The following brief account of the origin of this dispute is from the Marseilles Semaphore:—

"The French Consul at Morocco menaced the Governor of Mogadore with the resentment of France if he did not liberate the Spahis who had been in the French service at Algiers. The Governor, as a reply, threw him into prison and loaded him with chains. The only Frenchmen in Mogadore, besides the Consul, were M. Foa and his nephew. They all went together to the Governor, who refused to satisfy their demands. The French Consul then declared all relations between France and Morocco at an end, and placed himself and his compatriots under the protection of the British Consul. On their exit from the presence of the Governor, the crowd rushed on the Consul and M. Foa, beat them, maltreated them, and tore their clothes. They escaped with their lives by a mirrale. M. Foa wanted then to quit Mogadore, but was forbidden to embark. He had been confined already eight and twenty days, when the Emperor's order arrived, which was to expel the French and their proteges altogether. This answer came and was executed on the 16th of November. M. Foa left

The Richmond Enquirer states that the request They escaped with their lives by a miracle. M. Foa wanted then to quit Mogadore, but was forbidden to embark. He had been confined already eight and twenty days, when the Emperor's order arrived, which was to expel the French and their protegres altogether. This answer came and was executed on the 16th of November. M. Foa left immediately for Palma on board a Spanish vessel.

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SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—The threatenings of hostilities between the Peninsular states are not ended. Portugal, indeed, is arming as actively as if war were already declared. Even the students in the military schools had been called out to assist in defending the country from invasion by the Spaniards. The Portuguese Government ask for more time; and, as their request is backed by the support of England, it will, probably, be granted. The mediation of England will, it is supposed, be scarcely requisite if the Regents allow the Cortes time to deliberate. The Portuguese Ministers are understood to have pledged themselves to the ratification by the Cortes of the convention for the free navigation of the Douro, or to resign.

Egypt.—On the 7th ult. Mehemet Ali received

EGYPT .- On the 7th ult. Mehemet Ali received from Admiral Stopford a letter, in which that officer declared, that Commodore Napier not having been authorized to treat, the convention concluded with him must be considered null. The 8th, an Eng-lish steamer entered the not of Alexander. authorized to treat, the convention concluded with him must be considered null. The 8th, an English steamer entered the port of Alexandria, having on board the flag-captain of the Admiral's ship, Captain Fanshawe, nephew of Sir Robert Stopford. He delivered to the Viceroy a new letter, which signified to him 'the official authorization of the Britannic Government, in the name of the Four Powers, to maintain Mehemet Ali in the Pachalic of Egypt, on the condition, that in the assessed THE CONVENT.—We perceive that a proposition has been made in the House of Representatives, and so far entertained as to be referred to a select committee, to pay, from the State treasury, the amount of damages sustained by the destruction of the Convent at Charlestown in 1834. The question has once before been agitated in the Legislature, and decided by a large majority against the memoralists. We see no reason now for a different presult.—Courier.

them three days, and that he had orders to demand that the written documents of these resolutions should be remitted to him open, in order that he might assure himself of the contents. After two days delay, Mehemet Ali delivered to Captain Fanshawe a letter for the Admiral, in which he announced his determination, and another for the Grand Vizier, where he says, 'that always ready to sacrifice all he possesses, of his life, to conciliate the favor of the Sultan, and grateful that, by the intervention of powerful allies, the favor of his Sovereign has been restored to him, he has taken measures that the Ottoman fleet should be given up to such person and in such a manner as it shall please his highness to order; that the troops which occupy Candia, Arabia, and the Holy Cities are ready to retire; that the evacuation shall take place without delay, so soon as he shall receive his Sovereign's order; that, as for Syria, Ibrahim Pacha must have already quitted Damascus with the whole army to return to Egypt.'

CONGRESS.

CONGRESS.

Is Senate, Jan. 12th.—The Pre-emption bill was again brought up, when Mr. Calhoun addressed the Senate at length in favor of the substitute offered by himself, which proposed to cede the lands to the States in which they lie, on certain conditions. Mr. Crittenden spoke in reply with great force, and Mr. Benton followed, until the day was worn out. Jan. 13th.—A bill was reported by Mr. Graham, from the committee on Revolutionary claims, to authorize the building of a monument in commensoration of the services of Brig. Gens. Davidson and Nash, in the State of North Carolina.

Jan. 14th.—Mr. Clay presented a memorial from the American Peace Society, praying for the appointment of a select committee to consider the petitions presented at this and previous sessions, which Mr. C. declined to do for them. Mr. Wright presented similar petitions from Schenectady and from Kentucky. They were ordered on the table.

Memorials from all quarters were presented, praying the enactment of a Bankrupt Law. The city of New York sent some in favor of that measure, and one remonstrating against its passage,—sho one signed by a number of merchants, mechanure, and one remonstrating against its passage,— also one signed by a number of merchants, mechan-ics, and traders, giving the outlines of such a bill as would be acceptable.

would be acceptable.

Mr. Ruggies presented a memorial from citizens of Bucksport, in Maine, praying that the fishing bounty might not be abolished, and stating that with all their enterprise, industry and hardy toil, the codfishery afforded them a scanty subsistence, with the bounty an

Mr. R. then gave notice that he would ask leave

bounty en.

Mr. R. then gave notice that he would ask leave to bring in a bill to repeal the duty on lead.

Jan. 16th.—Mr. Smith reported a bill to amend the judiciary system of the United States, the object of which was stated to be, to equalize the judicial circuits, and the duties of judges.

Mr. Benton moved a requisition of the committee on Finance, to inquire into the expediency of reducing the drawbacks on refined sugar and rum, manufactured from foreign materials, and exported, and also of reducing in the same proportion the fishing bounties and allowances.

Jan. 18th.—A very interesting communication was made from the Navy Department, in relation to American water-rotted hemp. This communication says the hemp is equal, in all respects, to the best Riga hemp, and that it can be as succesfully employed in the Navy, as any imported hemp. This document was referred to the committee on Naval affairs, which will no doubt, report favorably on the subject. A gentleman named Merlee, has been making a variety of experiments, all of which go to prove the value of the Am. water-rotted hemp. Is the House.—Jan. 12th.—Mr. Grgen of Ky. introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill laying a two introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill laying a tax upon wines and silks. Objections were made by Mr. Pickens of S. C. The resolution therefore

Mr. Sargent reported the bill from the Senate to

The Contested Election Decided.

Jan. 15th.—Mr. Naylor having concluded, and

Mr. Ingersoll having replied, the vote, after many attempts to end it, was finally taken; and it was decided that Charles Naylor was duly elected, by a vote of 117 to 85.

Treasury Note Bill.

Jan. 18th.—This hill was taken up, and Mr. Jones, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, made an exposition of the condition of the Treasury.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Filiday, Jan. 22.—In the Sexate, sundry petitions were presented and referred as usual.

A message in relation to the N. E. Boundary Question, was sent by the Governor, which was read, and 1560 copies ordered to be printed. In the House, sundry petitions were presented and reference.

ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary, inquire into the expediency of recommending to Congress an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which shall require the election of President and Vice to take place the same day throughout the Union.

Mr. Colby, of New Bedford, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom the subject of extending the right of suffrage to citizens residing in towns where no State or county tay is assessed.

where no State or county tax is assessed, was re-ferred, reported thereon, that no further legislatio

The Richmond Enquirer states that the request of our Minister at the Court of St. James, to be recalled, will not be complied with at present, that the President in consequence of the new aspect of affairs, in regard to the Boundary question, and the affair of the Caroline, has desired that functionary to remain in England until a successor should be ap-pointed and reach London.

The National Intelligencer says that three great errors have been committed by the Government of the United States in relation to the N. E. Boundary the United States in relation to the N. E. Boundary Question. The first was in the rejection of the Senate of the momination of Christopher Hughes as Minister to the Hague, by Mr. Adams in 1828—9—and the subsequent appointment of Mr. Preble, by President Jackson. The second was the rejection by our government of an award of the King of the Netherlands. The third error was committed by the present Executive, in declining to carry into effect the wishes of Congress, as indicated, two years ago, by the making of an appropriation for the outfit and salary of a Special Minister to Great Britain.

Piracy.—British brig Royal Albert, arrived at Demerara Nov. 23d, from Port Medway, had been boarded by a Spanish piratical schooner, and robbed of all the money she had on board. The Advertiser states that the ship Saxon, Capt. Mansfield, from this pert (Nov. 16th.) at Jamaica, when in the vicinity of Bermuda, saw in chase of a brig a low raking schooner, painted black, which soon overhauled the brig, sailed round her, and boarded her. They were together about an hour, when Capt. Mansfield being certain that the schooner was a pirate, mustered his passengers, which with the ship's company numbered about 75 men, armed them with muskets, fowling pieces, &c. and got the two six pounders belonging to the ship ready for action. He then run up the United States ensign, and fired one of his guns, when the piratical vessel immediately left the brig, and crowded all sail to the eastward. The brig stood west. The above date and vicinity agree with those of the Royal Albert.

Murder at St. John's N. B.—The St. John papers

Murder at St. John's N. B .- The St. John paper Murder at St. John's N. B.—The St. John papers state that on the 8th inst. at a late hour in the night, William Williams and William Blair baving been drinking together, had an altercation about a debt of 5s. due fron Williams to Blair, which terminated by Williams drawing a sheath knife, and plunging it into the neck of Blair, severing the jugular vein, and penetrating five inches into the flesh! The wretched man died immediately. The murderer attempted to escape but was arrested.

Death from Starration at Sea .- The New York Death from Starration at Sea.—The New 10rk. Sun says, an inquest was held Monday at the house of Mr. Kenney, 239 Washington street, on the body of a female, named Martha Taylor, a native of Der-byshire, England, who arrived in this city a few days ago, per ship Astracan, from Liverpool. It byshire, England, who arrived in this city a few days ago, per ship Astracan, from Liverpool. It appeared clearly from the evidence, that the woman's death resulted from want of nourishment on the voyage, which was protracted to the length of 57 days. There were 162 steerage passengers, and their provisions ran short; the crew were allowed full allowance, but the passengers' food was limited, and this poor woman was obliged to subsist, if subsistance it could be called, on water gruel without sugar, during the greater part of the voyage.

NOTICES.

SUPPOLE NORTH ASSOCIATION.—There will be a specimenting of this body at the house of Rev. Daniel Crosby, Charlestown, on Tuesday, the second day of February at 10 o'clock 3, M. A. W. M'Clube, Scribe, Malden, Jan. 25, 1841.

BRIGHTON MARKET .- Monday, Jan. 25, 1841. AKKLT—Monday, Jan. 20, 1841.

From the Dualy Advertiser and Patriot.

At market, 355 Beef Cattle, 80 Stores, and 860 Sheep. 25

Beef Cattle unsold.

Paices—Beef Cattle—Sales were not very quick, and the
prices obtained last week for some qualities were not sustained.

We quote a few extra 85.00; first quality 86 a 86.25;

second quality 80.50 a 85.75; third quality \$4.25 a 85.

Skep—Lots were sold at \$2 and 2.50; Wethers \$3, 4.25,

4.50 and \$5.5. Sheep-Lots were sold at 4 50 and \$5. Siene-None at market.

MARRIAGES

r. Andrew C. Spring, of Charlestown, to arey, of Boston—Mr. Edward L. Char-efield,

In this co., Charlotte W. Carey, of Boston—Mr. Edward L. Charlotte W. Carey, of Boston—Mr. Edward L. Charlest Williams, Charles Tufts, of Cambridgeport, to Miss Elizabeth W. Sweetser, daughter of Col. John Sweetser, In Brighton, Mr. Abel Meriam, of B. to Miss Betsey D. Helmes, late of Boston.

In Newton, Mr. Asa Williams, to Miss Elizabeth Kingsbuf Weston. East Medway, Dec. 23d, by Rev. Sewall Harding, Mr. ry Bullard, to Miss Bethiah S. Wheeler, daughter of Lew. theory Bullard, to Miss Bethiah S. Wheeler, daughter of Lew-is Wheeler, Ess.—Also, Jan. 29, Mr. Abijah R. Wheeler, to Miss Adaline Jones, daughter of Elisha A. Jones, Esq. in Medford, Jan. 22nd, by the Rev. A. R. Baker, Mr. John Bloom, of Ga. formerly of Poland, to Mrs. Mary Ann Kramer,

list inst. by Rev. T. D. Southworth, Mr. Peter Clarissa, D. Richardson, daughter of Elisha In Franklin, 21st Inst. by Rev. T. D. Southworth, Mr. Peter dams, to Mss Clarissa D. Richardson, daughter of Elisha ichardson, Esq. In Smithfield, R. I. Dec. 31, by Rev. Timothy A. Taylor, fr. William B. Arnold, to Miss Matilda W. Darling, both of

DEATHS. In this city, Samuel Williams, 18-a, agod S1, formerly an eminent banker in London—Hannan Billings, 74—Mrs. Hannah, wfe of Col. Henry Sargent, 61.

In Charlestown, Mrs. Jane, wife of Mr. Samuel H. Hall, 35, Henry Woods, Esq. P. M. of Groton, 38.

Ir. William and Mrs. Polly Bowen, nearly two scars.

O Death, Why delst thou rudely slay,

O the of sectorider years;

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O the sectorider of the sectorider o

The Boston School Song Book,

son. Cranmer, His Life and Times. By the author of "Luther of His Times." and His Times,"

Mrs. Adams' Letters. New Edition, 2 vols. New Book,

At IVES & DENNET'S.

Jun. 29, The Honor Due to Jesus Christ.

Extract from the Book.

There are those who are displeased at the honor-

is truer right, and the first soils. They desire to pro-hosen and joyful portion of their soils. They desire to pro-late these views in others. They lead their children to him a an all-sufficient and Almighty Redeemer, and the only hope f a sinful and perishing world. The above is for sale by WHIPPLE & DAMRELL, 9 Corn-Jun. 29.

MY LITTLE SINGING BOOK.

Singing Book.—Messrs, Saxton and Pierce have pubshed a small volume filled with choice music for the use of abbath and Juvenile Schools. It is prepared by Asa Fitz, he is amply qualified for the task. Three fourths of the mes which are sung in our churches on the Sabbath and hich are of course favorites with parents and teachers, may found in this book. We corduly recommend it.—[Amer-

My Little Singing Book—For the use of Sabbath and Juve-nile Schools, has just been published by Saxton and Petrce. My Lattic cinging forces—the true was a canonic and article. Schools, has just been published by Saxton and Petrce. It has some of the good old times arranged in a simple manner for children. It is also a very meal little affair.—[Daily Times, as published and for sale at No. 133 1-2 Washington st. by Saxron's PERICE.
Jan. 29.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE place well known as the residence of the late Mr. Ar.
of Medfield, 18 miles from Boston, is offered for sale. The estate consists of a convenient Dwelling House, Noter and Barn, all in good repair, and about 7 acres of land, a part of which is of superior quality.
Also—A lot of about 5 acres of Land near the above. It is a located in a thriving village, and is an eligible situation for gentleman of taste, a trader or mechanic. Terms of payment cave-possession given on the list of April next.

Enquire of Thomas A. Davis, Boston, Hinsdale Fisher, Medical, Jan. 28, 1849.

Breach Word and Phrase Book.

French Word and Phrase Book.

French Word and Phrase Book.

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French Word and Phrase Book.

ENKS & PALMER, 131, Washington street, have recently upthished, a new edition of the Explanatory and Pronouncing French Word Book, or First Step to the French Language; being an easy Spelling Book and Vocabulary of three thousand words, followed by the definition and pronuncing the state of the pronunciation according to the Abbe Tardy, oppther with the pronunciation according to the Abbe Tardy, oppther with the produce the state of the st

BY JAMES MUNROE & CO. BY JAMES MUNROE 4 CO., A Litargy for the use of the Church at King's Chapel in Boston; collected prin-cipally from the Book of Common Prayer. Fifth edition, with family Prayers and Services, and other additions, by F. W. P. 12mo.
Bowditch, prepared for the Young. Printed

A Memoir of Dr. Bowditch, prepared for the Young. Printed for the Warren Street Chapel, 12mo.
Grammar Givthel, or German Fairy Tales and Popular Stories, from the collection of Grimm, and other sources. 18mo. plates.

Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit, by Samuel Taylor Coleridge, edited from the author's Mss. by Henry Nelson Coleridge, 12mo.

Sermons to Children, by F. W. P. Greenwood. 12mo.

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Hope Children, by F. W. P. Greenwood. 12mo.

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Sermons to Childr

NEW SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.

Memoir of Mrs. MacFarland -- 3d Edition.

Memoir of Mrs. MacFarland—3d Edition.

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the other hand, there are many among and around use it a duty to give Christ the highest homage of their They pay him their vows daily. They rely upon him the scenes of life, for strength and grace to do his will ester nothing more in death, than his supporting hand, hear light, and their life, and their salvation, and the and jorful portion of their souls. They desire to proses views in others. They lead their children to him il sufficient and Almighty Redeemer, and the only hope fill and perishing world."

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POETRY

For the Boston Recorder THE CHRISTIAN MOTHER'S LOVE.

Ah, who can speak a mother's love! Of earth the tenderest—the best! aried, like that above, Unwearied, like that above, It never finds, nor seeks for rest. "When languor and disease invade," When father, brother, sister, friend Retire—unwilling, or, afraid— Såe, fondly watches to the end. The end of hope; of life arrives, Powerless is man—affection even;
'Tis now, victorious faith revives,
And lifts her tearless eyes to Heaven. The child so loved, she feels was lent-And meckly says, 'twas not her own—
He was on some kind errand sent—
Or, brought some heavenly blessing down If " rendered meet," a polished gem My darling child has now become A jewel, in Christ's diadem— With angels singing round the throne! No, could my wishes bring him here To dwell with us again awhile, To hear his voice, so sweet and clear-

Whilst now in bliss without alloy No foes to frown, no grief to wound!

MISCELLANY. TRIALS OF MISSIONARIES During the Storming of Beyroot.

And feel his kiss, and see him smile-All, all would be but transient joy-Precarious, as the bubble found;

The following very interesting Letter from Rev L. Thompson, Missionary, to the Rev. Joseph Bennett, of Woburn, has been kindly sent us for publinett, of Woodin, and cation in the Recorder.]

JAFFA, JULY 7, 1840.

My dear Brother and Sister,—It will not be easy to give you, in detail, all the circumstances which have conspired to bring us from Beyroot to this place. Before this reaches you, you will have heard, either from public prints or from letters which I have already forwarded, of the scenes of excitement and alarm which are daily witness. have heard, either from public prints of from letters which I have already forwarded, of the scenes of excitement and alarm which are daily witnessed at the seat of the Syrian mission. For some weeks past, the trials of the missionaries located there, have been such as our friends in happy New England cannot easily estimate. We have lived in the midst of extreme heat, pestilence, robbery, murders, alarms, fighting and death. Every day murders have occurred almost within sight and sound of our dwellings. The city has repeatedly been attacked,—battle after battle has been fought,—throngs of terrified natives have fled to us for protection, while we ourselves have feared to be in, and feared to be out of our houses. The roar of cannon and musketry, the whizzing of balls about and even in our dwellings,—the plunder of houses by soldiers and Fellaheen or mountain peasants,—frequent and sudden alarms, terror, danger and death, have been the order of the day. Our seminary has been disbanded, and our accustomed labors suspended. The last few meetings which we held, were held in the midst of fighting, cannonading and continsion. In many instances, balls passed so near to us, that we felt a puff of air and our blood chilled as they whistled by. More than four times the usual number of have regret except on the score of our unit. stances, balls passed so near to us, that we felt a puff of air and our blood chilled as they whistled by. More than four times the usual number of people are crowded, terrified and almost starving, within the gates of the city. The beautiful gardens around the walls, which probably contained six or seven thousand people, are entirely deserted, the houses robbed, and the fruit destroyed. About a mile from the city are collected some thousands of Fellaheen or rebels from the mountains, who improve every opportunity of attacking the purpose of the purpose o

mission, and almost wholly outside of the city walls. Moreover, to live within the walls seemed We are now quite comfortable, very co cupied by soiders and natives who had fled for safety; and pollution, disease and death in anticipation, if not in present reality, met us at every step. To go to Cyprus, as we had hoped, in case of an emergency, to do, we found would be perilous in the extreme, as we should be obliged to spend fifteen or twenty days of quarantine in one of the hottest and most unhealthy spots in the world, and our friends there had already fled to the distinct country, that our real wants have wonderfully diminished. Here, chests and boxes answer admirably for tables, chairs, washunt mountains for our charrs, we partake of plain, with trunks for our charrs, we partake of plain, with trunks for our charrs, we partake of plain, with trunks for our charrs, we partake of plain, with trunks for our charrs, we partake of plain, with trunks for our charrs, we partake of plain, with trunks for our charrs, we partake of plain, with trunks for our charrs, we partake of plain, with trunks for our charrs, we partake of plain, with trunks for our charrs, we partake of plain, with trunks for our charrs, we partake of plain, with trunks for our charrs, we partake of plain, with trunks for our charrs, we partake of plain, with trunks for our charrs, we partake of plain, with trunks for our charrs, we partake of plain, and the trunks for our charrs, we partake of plain, and the trunks for our charrs, we partake of plain, and the trunks for our charrs, we partake of plain, and the trunks for our charrs, we partake of plain, and the trunks for our charrs, we partake of plain, and the trunks for our charrs, we partake of plain, and the trunks for our charrs, we partake of plain, and the trunks for our charrs, we partake of plain, and the trunks for our charrs, we partake of plain partake our charrs, and the partake of plain partake our charrs, and the partake of plain partake our charrs and the partake our charrs and the partake our charrs and the partake our cha

Fellaheen had proved victorious,—that there was a disagreement in the fleet lying in the harbor,—that several officers had been shot, and fears were entertained of a serious and permanent division. To this it was added that the government was becoming desperate, that the Pasha had actually shut the city gates against us, and that the soldiers were to be kept outside of the walls.

There was no time to be lost. A meeting was instantly called, in which we decided to send to the American Consul, and, through him, request permission of the Pasha to enter the city the next day. This request was granted, together with a

This request was granted, together with a

You will easily imagine that a night of confusion and hurry was before us. I had just unpacked my furniture and goods, and, after much care and perplexity, had arranged every thing for a summer residence. Now, every thing was to be re-packed, and removed to the city,—not all at once, in a New England baggage wagon, but by the slow and tedious process of one thing at a time on the backs of Arab porters. It was a night

time on the backs of Arab porters. It was a night never to be forgotten.

In the meantime, news arrived that the disturbances had not, as we supposed, extended to the mountains in this region. As we were unanimous in the opinion that a residence within the walls of Beyroot would prove fatal to at least some of our number, it was resolved that most of the families should take the Austrian steamer, which was expected the poet, propring and prove which was expected the next morning, and pro-ceed to this place. If we should find it quiet and deem it advisable, we might remain; otherwise, we resolved to return in the steamer to Smyrna and thence, after the usual term of quarantine, proceed to Boujah or Constantinople for a sum mer residence. But to our sorrow, it was soo mer residence. But to our sorrow, it was soon rumored that the steamer was not to come. And as the usual day of her arrival had already passed, we feared that rumor was sober truth. All day we looked in vain, and with feelings which cannot seasily be described, for her coming. You will not wonder, if in addition to the excitement and fatigue connected with our sudden removal, and the fear and anxiety occasioned by our peculiar circumstances, we felt that night a suspense before twice with

This suspense, however, was soon relieved.

Early the following morning we were exceedingly rejoiced, and, I trust, made sincerely grateful, by the arrival of the steamer. We hurried our effects together,—selected a few which we might need during our absence—went on board and the next

during our absence,—went on board, and the next day arrived in the harbor of Jaffa or ancient Joppa. After satisfying ourselves that we might remain here in peace, at least for a season, we came on shore. Those only who have been tried by the slow and lifeless movements of Arabs will fully understand our condition, when I say, that for hours, the only seats we could obtain for our ladies, who were sea sick, faint and weary, were the sand and rocks beneath the open canopy of heaven and a scorching sun, while the men but little stronger, were coaxing and urging the hesi-

thousands of Fellaheen or rebeis from the moun-tains, who improve every opportunity of attacking the soldiers and the city, while ships of war are constantly arriving with the soldiers of Moham-med Ali, of which there are probably about twen-ty thousand within and about the town. In addi-tion to these, the government employs some two or three thousand of those far-famed savages, the Albanians, whose appropriate office is to rove or three thousand of those far-fained savages, the Albanians, whose appropriate office is to rove about and insult or shoot whom they please. For many weeks we have not laid ourselves down to rest at night, without feeling that we might be aroused before morning by a cruel and merciless attack from these or some other lawless invaders. During the last week of our stay at Beyroot, affairs assumed an aspect more serious and trying than ever. We had resolved that we could not desert our posts till farther light should be shed on our path. Great interests were at stake,—a large amount of property was in the hands of the mount, so sacred in the Christian's recollections as the scenes of the agonies and death of the Son of God, silences every disposition to complain,—makes our sufferings dwindle into insignificance, and causes us to rejoice that we are counted worthy to labor and even suffer for an object so sacred as the scenes of the agonies and death of the Son of God, silences every disposition to complain,—makes our sufferings dwindle into insignificance, and causes us to rejoice that we are counted worthy to labor and even suffer for an object so sacred as the scenes of the agonies and death of the Son of God, silences every disposition to complain,—makes our sufferings and causes us to rejoice that we are object so sacred as the scenes of the agonies and death of the Son of God, silences every disposition to complain,—makes our sufferings and causes us to rejoice that we are object so sacred as the scenes of the Son of God, silences every disposition to complain,—makes our sufferings dwindle into insignificance, and causes us to rejoice that we are object so sacred as the scenes of the Son of God, silences every disposition to complain,—makes our sufferings dwindle into insignificance, and causes us to rejoice that we are object so sacred as that we have sever sufferings for us, and of the Redeemer's sufferings for us, and of the rest and glory he has in reserve for those who suffer with him and for him, it co

Almost every foot of ground was ocsoldiers and natives who had fled for tant mountains for safety. To go to Smyrna stands, cupboards, and many other purposes, not seemed but little better, as we should necessarily excepting a pulpit. Last Sabbath we had regular

walked in darkness and the destruction that wasted at noonday?"

We committed our case to God, and resolved, till further light should be shed, to remain as we were, trusting in Him for protection and support. A few more days and nights of anxiety and alarm we spent at our houses, not knowing when we laid ourselves down to rest, but the hand of saverage violence would be upon us ere the morning light. As seenes of violence were constantly occurring around us, we had many, many fears which we dared not and could not express, lest with some of us this would be the case. Night after night, after commending ourselves to God, we retired in a silence which to me was truly painful,—a silence

And now my dear friends, let me again solicit your prayers. With an interest unknown before, we may say with "the sweet psalmist of Israel," "Our feet shall stand within thy gates, O Jerusalem. Whither the tribes go up, the tribes of the Lord, unto the testimony of Israel, to give thanks unto the name of the Lord.—Pray for the peace of Israelment them they have the stress them. of Jerusalem: they shall prosper that love thee. lected.

Peace be within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces. For my brethren and companions' sakes, I will now say, peace be within thee."

Truly yours,

L. Thompson.

DR. COGSWELL ON FAMILY RELIGION.

[Concluded from our last.]
We will now, Thirdly, consider the manner, in We will now, Thirdly, consider the manner, in which Family Religion should be observed.

The good effects resulting from religious worship in the family, depend very much upon the manner in which it is conducted. As "the preparations of the heart in man, and the answer of the tongue are from the Lord;" so divine assis-tance should be sought in all our attempts to wor-ship Him. Our services must be offered from the heart. If we draw near to God with our mouths, and with our lips do honor Him, while our hearts are far from Him, vain indeed will be our worship. are far from Him, vain indeed will be our worship. The directions of Scripture on this subject are, "pray in the spirit;" "lift up your heart with your hands unto God in the heavens." There must be pious sincerity. It is the fervent or inwrought prayer of a righteous man, that availeth much. We must pour forth our souls in devout aspiration. If we pray otherwise, our prayers will not only be heartless, but fruitless.

Family worship should be observed with solemnity and decemey of manner with deliberation.

Family worship should be observed with solemnity and decency of manner, with deliberation, distinctness, and audibleness of utterance, and with propriety and pertinency in language, in those who conduct the services. All gloominess and austerity in looks or appearance, should be carefully avoided. Our minds should be composed and abstracted from the world. The inposed and abstracted from the world. The inunction of Solomon should be remembered: "Be not rash with thy mouth, and let not thine heart hasty to utter any thing before God; for God is in heaven, and thou upon earth; therefore let thy words be few." Job sent and sanctified his children, before family sacrifices were offered. Some preparation of this nature is requisite, for a performance of family devotion. Indeed, how can we pray, when our thoughts are roving to the ends of the earth, and our affections are chained down to the vanities of time and sense! Before religious services commence, the family should all be present, and every thing in suitable readiness. During the time of service there should be no noise or disturbance. A solemn awe should pervade the minds of all.

Family worship should be observed, uniformly nd seasonably. All unnecessary omissions are aproper and have a bad tendency. They will in ne generate a carelessness and indifference in gard to such services. Evening prayers should attended to before any of the family retire, or, reason of dulness, become unfit for worship g services should be avoided, for where wear ness begins, devotion ends. We should never like the Scribes and Pharisees, use vain repeti-tions, or think to be heard for our much speaking. Services, which are tedious, will not be profitable
We ought, therefore, in some measure to consul
the feelings of those who worship with us. Pray er should ever be appropriate, and accommodate the state of the household.

to the state of the household.

The postures, adopted in prayer, which are dictated by the light of nature and divine revelation, are standing, kneeling, and prostration. Prostration is practised only when a person is under the deepest sense of sin, humiliation, and self-abasement, and seems to be best adapted to secret f them is made absolutely necessary, to the ex-lusion of the other. It is generally proper, there-orm, to conform to the usage of those Christians, ith whom we worship. If any preference is to e given, it should be to kneeling, rather than

It now remains, Fourthly, to notice some ex ses, which are made for the neglect of Family

Religion.

The general neglect of this duty is sometime The general neglect of this duty is sometimes offered as an excuse for omitting it. We regret that we are compelled to acknowledge, that Family Religion is comparatively but little observed. How many prayerless families in every place!—families which call not, as families, upon the name of God, and which, therefore, stand exposed to the denunciations of Heaven! Most solenn thought! The neglect of this duty to so great a degree is a amentable and an alarming consideration. It is reproach upon our age. But is this neglect an excuse for not observing it? Because others neglect family worship, I may; because others sin, I may. This is all the force of the excuse. Joshua to use, they would serve the Lord. And this aught to be the resolution of every head of a fam iy. The neglect of this duty ought to awaken in every breast a holy zeal to promote its observance -But, blessed be God! this neglect is not univer

sal. There are some families, which are distinguished by the practice of family worship, an which, like faithful Daniel, fear not the reproac and contempt of the world. And the Lord will declare, I know them; I hearken and hear, and a

Multiplicity of engagements is presented by ome as an excuse, for the neglect of Family Re-gion. How vain an excuse! The whole busi seemed but little better, as we should necessarily suffer much on the way,—perform a long, tedious and dangerous quarantine,—be exposed to extreme heat, and fairly desert our beloved mission. What then could we do? Where could we free from the clash of arms,—'the pestilience that walked in darkness and the destruction that wasted at noonday?''

We committed our case to God, and resolved, till further light should be shed, to remain as we were, trusting in Him for protection and support. A few more days and mights of anxiety and alarm we spent at our houses, not knowing when we laid ourselves down to rest, but the hand of savage ight. As scenes of violence were constantly oc-

Inability to perform the duty of Family Religion is at times alleged as a reason for not observing it. In obviating this objection, let it be re-will, was the original of all evil unto this world, curring around us, we had many, many fears which we dared not and could not express, lest with some of no the through of through of the through of the through of the throu

"" Extemporary prayer," says Dr. Scott, "is far better for domestic worship, than any forms can be, both as admitting of adaptation to the varying circumstances of families, and the cases of friends and relatives to be remembered in our prayers; and also as giving scope to more enlargement in intercession, according to occurring events, for all sorts and conditions of men." But the practice of reading prayers in family worship is to be commended where this important daty would otherwise be neglicted.

the living God, and allow the grateful incense of worship to ascend to heaven, morning and evening from the family altar? Will you not commence and close the day with the most excellent, pleasurable, and heavenly services of Family Religion? Or will you expose yourself and family to the alarming denunciation, and everlasting displeasure of the Most High? O! be entreated by the authority of the great God, by the comfort and salvation of your own soul, and of the souls committed to your care, and by the best interests of religion, to adopt the pious resolution of Joshua, "As for me and my house we will serve the Lord." Morning and evening, read the Word of God, instruct your household in the great principles of Christianity, and offer unto your Father in Heaven the grateful tribute of prayer and praise. Mr. Henry observes "They who daily pray in their houses do well; they that not only pray, but read the Scriptures, do better; but they do best of all, who not only pray, and read the Scriptures, but sing the praises of God." In the entreat we who not only pray, and read the Scriptures, but sing the praises of God." In the entreaty we sing the praises of God." In the entreaty make we plead not only for the happiness of y selves and families but for that of the present future generations; -we plead for the prosperity of Zion and the world. Let these weighty me tives constrain you to discharge this delightful, this profitable, this imperious duty. Happy, thrice happy the family, where God's Word is read, where suitable instructions are given, and where prayer and praise are wont to be offered. God loveth, and will bless the dwellings of Jacob.

THE JEWS WITHOUT THE GOSPEL.

Mr. Frey thus speaks of the condition of his brethren: For seven long years, while officiating Rabb in the synagogue, it was my painful lot to attend the sick and the dying: and while I found all of them sensible of their being sinners, exposed to the wrath of Almighty God, I never found one saying, like good old Simeon, "Now, Lord, let-test thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation?" Oh, how painful the scene of a dving sinner without the hope of salvation! How often did it bring to my mind the following affecting story contained in the

Talmud:—
"When Rabbi Jockanen Ben Razhai was sick, and his disciples saw him weep, they said, "Thou light of Israel, the right hand pillar, the strong hammer, why dost thou weep? He answered,
"If they were carrying me before a king of flesh
and blood, who is here to-day and to-morrow in
the grave; who, if he were angry with me, his
anger would not last for ever; if he put me in bondage, his bondage would not be everlasting; if he condemned me to death, that death would not be eternal; whom I could soothe with words and bribe with riches! yet even in these circumstances I should weep. But now I am going before the King of kings, the only blessed God, who liveth for ever and ever; if he be angry

Power.—A patient was brought into St. Bartholomew's Hospital with strangulated hernia. The usual treatment was adopted, but the rupture could not be reduced. As the symptoms became alarming the propriety of an operation was suggested to the patient, but he resolutely refused compliance. His alarming situation was fully explained to him, but he obstinately persisted in refusing to allow the operation to be performed. On the following day a consul-tation was held, and it was agreed that no alternative remained, except speedy death, unless l patiently submitted to the operation; but the patiently submitted to the operation; but the patient declared emphatically that he would rather die than allow the knife to touch him. The surgeons and pupils were leaving the ward, when they encountered Mr. Abernethy going his round, followed by a train of pupils. The case was explained to him, when he immediately said, "Let me see the man." When he arrived at the head side the following conversation en at the bed-side the following conversation enat the bed-side the following conversation en-sured:—"Well, my good fellow, what is all this noise about?" "They wants me to have an operation performed, but I had rather die," re-plied the man." "Well, my good man," said Abernethy, "I am sorry that it is necessary; but have you thought what there is after death? There is a independ and you must give an ac-

School Society in the city of New York, in all of which schools are maintained during an average period of eight months in the year. Of these school districts there are very few which have not complied with the act providing for the establish-ment of school district libraries, and there are at this time in these various district libraries about one million of volumes.—Within the five years limited by the law there will have been expended

solution and perseverance in a right way, hundreds have overcome their embarrassments. In the purchase of books, more than half a million of dellars.—Zion's Herald.

From the DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of the Mass. S. S. Society, 13 Cornhall.

resolution and perseverance in a right way, hundreds have overcome their embarrassments.

Other reasons have been offered for the neglect of family worship; but they are too frivolous to be named or answered. They are excuses, rather than reasons, and arise from disinclination of heart to the duty. Persons of reflection, candor, and ardent piety will never make them.

We cannot conclude this subject without a direct appeal to those who are heads of families. Reader! are you the head of a family, how do you feel, and how will you act, in consideration of the vastly important duty of Family Religion? Will you not suffer your house to be a temple of the living God, and allow the grateful incense of worship to ascend to heaven, morning and every worship to ascend to heaven, morning the morning that the particle.

A Straong Descarrton.—De Tocqueville, in his work on America, gives this forcible seketch:

"A newspaper can drop the same thought into a thousand minds at the same moment. A newspaper is an adviser who does not require to be sought to wous of the towns and minds at the same moment. A newspaper is an adviser who does not require t

in the whole creation, and in God himself."

THEATRES.—The Philadelphia Repository says that the theatres of that city, though puffed by the press as doing a rousing business, are actually and rapidly on the decline. It is ascribed to the public lectures.—These literary entertainments are spreading southward, and threaten destruction to the Drama. In Baltimore they produce much

Tobacco.—German physicians estimate that half the deaths between 18 and 35, in that country, are produced by the use of tobacco.

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